

Palace Theatre

One Night Only—Monday, Jan. 29th

FREDRIK, THE GREAT
and his ALL STAR CO. of ten
people, assisted by

MISS NOURSE

Piano and Banjo Soloists.

A big spectacular production of
illusions performed in a manner
that makes you scream with laugh-
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Scenery

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LOCAL MINISTER CALLED

The Friedberg Moravian church of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, has extended a unanimous call to the Rev. H. D. Johnson, pastor of the Scandinavian Moravian church of this city. The congregation extending the call is one of the largest Moravian churches in the South. Bishop Rindholm of the Southern Province has endeavored on several occasions to secure the transfer of Rev. Johnson to that province, but was unsuccessful until now. The call to which Rev. Johnson will go is an important one and the call to it comes as a compliment. The change of pastorate will take place in April; the closing services will be held on Easter Sunday. Rev. Johnson has been on this field for over nine years, having begun his work here in October, 1907. During his pastorate a church has been built in Saratoga, the Methodist church purchased in Rudolph and the two congregations up there united, and progress has been made in the congregation in Grand Rapids year by year. The name of the next pastor is not known at present, but will be announced in due season.

ELKS BUY PROPERTY

The Marshfield Elks have taken an option on the Episcopal Guild hall property at Marshfield and it is the intention of the lodge to build an addition to the hall and use it for lodge and club room purposes. The property is nicely located close to the main street and will make an ideal site for a club house.

NEW HIGHWAY WILL
TOUCH THIS CITY

Malcolm MacKinnon, secretary of the Moridian Highway Association, was in the city on Thursday on his way north, it being his mission to visit the various places along the line for the purpose of interesting the people in the new highway and giving them some information concerning the matter.

The Moridian Highway is a road that will reach from the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Superior. Starting at Mobile, Alabama, it will pass through Mississippi, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan. The distance is a straight line thru these states is 1,200 miles, but of course the route actually traveled will be considerably further than this.

Mr. MacKinnon has been devoting his time to the proposition for some time past, and has been over most of the route, and makes the statement that there is already a pretty good road the greater part of the way. He states that the good roads movement has hit the southern states fully as hard as it has up the country, and that they are making great improvements in their roads all the way south. Even the state of Mississippi, which was considered one of the most backward, has now 150 miles of stone highway that will be utilized in the laying out of this new road, and that the state of Tennessee also has some fine built roads that can be utilized.

The association already has a man employed in making the road, and it is expected that this part of the work will be completed during the coming summer. The mark of this highway consists of a broad yellow band, in which is painted a black M. It is intended to be a large, easily marked in manner that will be plain and comprehensive to every one who has occasion to use the road, so that the danger of getting lost or of being on the wrong side of the road will be reduced to a minimum.

Mr. MacKinnon spent one day at Friendship and he stated that the people down there are quite enthusiastic on the subject and are going to direct their energies into putting a good road thru Adams county. While the road down there is pretty generally sandy, still there are some very good roads and it will not be difficult to improve them to a large extent. All the people need is a little incentive, and it looks as if this was going to prove what they were looking for along this line. It is not known just how the road will run here at Friendship, as there was some thought of going down the west side of the river as far as Nekoma, and then crossing to the east side. This would enable them to take advantage of the cement road that is now in on the west side and also what will be put in in the future.

GRIT IS NECESSARY

Prof. Jackson, who speaks here tonight, is a busy (and gritty) man. He plans to reach Hancock on the evening train long before his lecture begins. Having an appointment in Mosinee tomorrow morning, he calculates to drive from here tonight to either Grand Rapids or Stevens Point and there catch an early train for Mosinee. He promises himself on never failing to be on hand as advertised, but if the roads keep on drifting as they are while we are writing this, Mr. Jackson will certainly have a good reason for not being in Hancock until the next train goes.—Hancock News.

Mr. Jackson claims that it takes a man with vim, thrift, energy, skill and great patience to travel over the Portage branch of the Soo line, on which Hancock is located. Whenever he goes over that line he figures on having all previous records broken and also using whatever slang he may have in his vocabulary. The trains on that branch, so the professor says, run on a "hit or miss" schedule. When you think you are going to hit one you generally miss it, and if you do hit it you miss other connections along the line. Owing to the fact that Mr. Jackson does not swear—out loud—he is kind of up against it when he travels over that line, being at a loss to properly express his feelings.

TALKING STREET CAR LINE

There are rumors of an interurban line at Stevens Point connecting the river from Wausau, striking the Point and going as far as Plover. They are of the opinion over there that such a line would be a paying venture, and it may be a question of so, as there is no question but what a large number of people would be served by the road.

All of the saloons in Grand Rapids closed on Sunday in accordance with the order of the district attorney. It is reported that the saloons at Nekeoma also observed the new order and no attempt was made to open up. The saloons in the country about Grand Rapids were also closed, and it is not expected that there will be any breaking of the law, as most of the proprietors are willing to take a day off if their competitors will also observe the law.

HOME FROM THE BORDER

Elmer Zeaman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zeaman of this city, arrived in the city recently to visit his parents for a time. Frank is a member of Co. F, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, and has been down on the Mexican border during the past summer. His home is in Milwaukee when at home, where he has been holding the position of street car conductor, and he will return to that city after his visit here.

READY-PRINTS DELAYED

Owing to the fact that the ready-prints of the Tribune were delayed this week on account of the storm and subsequent confusion of freight shipments, it is impossible to give our readers the continuation of their serial story. However, it is expected that things will resume their natural course by next Thursday.

It is impossible that an ill-fated man can have a public spirit.

TELEPHONE STOCKHOLDERS
MEET AT RUDOLPH LAST WEEK

The stockholders of the Rudolph Telephone company held a meeting last week for the purpose of discussing the best method of raising the income of that concern so as to meet the expenses that are necessary to operate the plant.

The Rudolph company was organized under a co-operative system much the same as the local telephone company, and like most co-operative concerns, that kind of the rate of rental was not placed high enough to pay for the operation.

To one who has never engaged in the telephone business it always looks as if it would not cost anything to run an exchange after it was once got in operation, and this is the rock on which almost every co-operative company is wrecked. The Rudolph company is in this shape with all of their lines well constructed and in order to encourage as large a number as possible to come in, the rate was put down to a very low figure, the price for local calls being 75 cents a month. While it would seem as if this was enough to pay for what the average person would talk, especially when the whole system is made up of private lines, it has not proved to be the case, and they have also been ralen starting them in the face.

They have two methods of increasing their income, one of which is to make toll lines between Rudolph and this city, and the other is to raise the monthly rate and give service to this city free. Some of the people out there are in favor of one method, and others are in favor of the other, and as yet they have not decided which plan will be adopted. When the members of the company come to a realization of the fact that telephone service has to be paid for, they will have no more troubles will be over.

DISTRICT DEPUTY
OF ELKS WAS HERE

There was some doings at the Elks lodge on Tuesday evening, on which occasion there were a number of notable visitors in attendance at the festivities. Those in attendance from this city were District Deputy Walter Fowler of Superior, State President Chauncey Yockey of Milwaukee, Patrick Kelley, secretary of the Milwaukee lodge, Dr. Murray of Milwaukee and J. H. Smith of St. Paul.

The evening's entertainment was opened with a banquet, and to this there sat down 144 members of the lodge. The banquet was fully up to anything that has been served by the boys heretofore and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. At the conclusion of the banquet the members of the lodge were separated into two groups, the first of which were the lodge members where three candidates were initiated into the order. These were Donald Johnson, Herbert Roach and Wm. Marling.

DEATH OF MRS. KRUGER

Mrs. Florence H. Kruger, wife of Fred W. Kruger of this city, died at her home on the east side Friday evening after an illness of two years. Mrs. Kruger had been confined to her bed only since last autumn. Mrs. Kruger was afflicted with heart trouble and her ailment made her quite bad at times, while at others she was able to about. However, it was known for some time that her condition was more or less serious, notwithstanding which fact the announcement of her death came as a great surprise to her many friends and acquaintances in this city.

Mrs. Kruger, whose maiden name was Florence Horton, was born in Wausau county on the 28th of March, 1872. She was considerably 45 years old at her last birthday. Her parents having died when she was young, she came to Wood County and made her home with her sister, Mrs. J. C. Kruger. In 1895, she was married to Fred W. Kruger at Walker, and has since made her home in this city, where she has had many friends who truly mourn with the husband and daughter for her untimely demise. Mrs. Kruger was a woman of a quiet disposition but was recognized by all to be possessed of exceptional qualities. The funeral was held on Tuesday at the Congregational church, Rev. R. J. Locke conducting the last rites.

NEW SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING

During the past couple of weeks a new system of bookkeeping has been instituted in the office of the city clerk, and hereafter the books of the city will be kept in accordance with the dictates of the rate commission. For a number of years past public utilities have had to keep their accounts in accordance with the laws of the commission, so that a semi-annual report could be made to the commission, and have it done in a manner that would be comprehensible to everybody that had to go over it, and the plan has proven eminently satisfactory.

BROTHER WAS APPOINTED

A. C. Wolfe has been appointed United States attorney for the western district of Wisconsin to fill the place of the late Mr. Wolfe. While a number of democrats in the state who had signified their willingness to accept the appointment, still the appointment of Mr. Wolfe, who is a brother of the deceased man and a member of the same law firm, has given general satisfaction.

ENTERTAINED AT BRIDGE

Mrs. Freeman Gilkey entertained a party of friends at bridge at her Fourth street home on Monday evening. Dinner was served during the fore part of the evening and after this cards were played. Mrs. Henry Sampson was awarded the favor for high score.

LOCALS BEAT NEKOOSA

The basket ball boys from this city went to Nekeoma last Friday evening and trounced up the boys down in neat style, the score being 24 to 13. The Nekeoma boys put up a pretty good game, as they take considerable in the game down there, and the boys from this city were away or anything of that sort.

It is a good heart that says nay ill, but a better that thinks none.

GOVERNOR GRANTS
PARDON TO FENNER

Governor Philipp recently granted a pardon to Mark Fenner, a man serving a life sentence in the state prison for the murder of Wm. Hessler, having been sentenced in 1913, but who has been out on parole for a number of years past. Since being released on parole Fenner has married and has led an exemplary life.

The crime which sent Fenner to the penitentiary was committed before many of the present generation saw the light of day, and is remembered by only the older inhabitants. It had special interest here for the reason that it all occurred in Wood county.

Fenner was a young man in those days, and lived down in Adams county, and was expected to marry a young lady in that locality the following spring. The story goes that Fenner left his home and started to work during the winter of that year, and was expected to make enough of a stake to enable him to wed the girl of his choice when the summer time came again. At that time the northern part of Wood county was composed mostly of standing timber and there were many logging camps in that locality and the country was comparatively wild and unsettled.

On his way north Fenner fell in with a man who was driving a mule team which he expected to sell at one of the logging camps, Hessler being a man well along in years. They drove along until they reached the northern part of the county and here, while in a lonesome and unfrequented road, Fenner murdered the old man, took the team of mules and sold them and later went back to his home.

As Fenner had been seen with Hessler he was searched for and later found and after a trial was convicted, the above being accepted as the true story of the tragedy, and at the time was not denied by Fenner. It was generally thought that the murder was a premeditated one and that the whole matter was carried out in a coldly planned way.

However, Fenner told a different story in after years, and it may be that belief in this may have caused him to be paroled and later pardoned. The story as told by the man was something as follows:

Fenner was on his way to the woods as stated when he fell in with Hessler. He was offered a ride and accepted it and the two men drove to the northern part of Wood county and arrived in the locality of where Auburndale now stands. There was a heavy snow storm raging that day and the two men were practically lost, all tracks on the roads being obliterated and there being no teams on account of the storm. They stopped at a shanty at Auburndale and there they were for some time. They were directed by the men in the shanty and started out once more, being headed for Sherry or some camp near there.

They followed various roads in the woods for a number of hours but were unable to keep their direction and eventually they found themselves back at the same camp at which they had stopped on their way to the woods. Again they were set upon by their way, but with little better success than before, and the result was that they came to the end of a road where there were no other tracks and it looked almost impossible to turn the team around. However, Fenner got off from the sleigh and by lifting and tugging at the hind bob of the sleigh he got it out partly unharmed. While engaged in this work the team suddenly backed up, knocking Fenner down and running the sleigh over him.

In the meantime some part of the harness had become unhooked and Hessler was fumbling with this and not paying much attention to Fenner who was lying on the sleigh and suffering considerable pain. Fenner called to Hessler to drive the team ahead, but Hessler failed to respond, and Fenner, who had a revolver in his pocket, managed to get out the weapon, pointing it at Hessler, told him to drive ahead.

This action on Fenner's part angered the old man, and he picked up a stick from the sleigh and started for Fenner, who was already in the act of aiming his gun. Then Fenner shot, and the old man fell. The team of mules jumped ahead and Fenner was released from his painful position. He examined Hessler and found that he was still breathing and thinking that he was mortally wounded and being desperate, he shot him again, this time killing him.

Then he took the team and drove away, later selling the animals and going to the southern part of the state. Fenner was not found until the snow went off the following spring, after he had been fastened on Fenner. The evidence against Fenner was all circumstantial, but there was nobody who questioned his guilt at the time, as all of the circumstances pointed to the facts as stated above. Fenner had been seen by the old man on several occasions that day, and later had appeared with a span of mules for sale, which were recognized as those that had belonged to Hessler.

Fenner was paroled in 1910, and it is stated that he has been out with a life sentence that was ever paroled in this state. Two years later he was granted permission to marry a widow lady with two children. It is stated that he has been a model husband and because of his invention he has been able to live in comfort, being located on a farm near Oshkosh, where he is counted a good citizen and a reliable neighbor. As to the justice or injustice of granting the man a pardon at this late day, we have nothing to say, because we do not know the actual facts, and might not be able to judge the man even if we did.

C. O. D. BY MAILS

The postmaster general has notified postmasters that hereafter C. O. D. shipments by parcel post will be accepted at postoffices for perishable goods and foodstuffs. This ruling is made for the benefit of farmers who may ship direct to their city customers by mail and save the middleman's profit. It is expected that this ruling will greatly stimulate the shipments of foodstuffs directly from the farmer to the city man.

Legal blanks for sale at this office.

GRAND RAPIDS WILL BE
ON THE FEDERAL ROAD

According to advices from Madison, Grand Rapids will be on the new Federal Road, which will be laid out by the legislature during the present session. While the exact route of the road has not yet been settled definitely, it has apparently been mapped out in a preliminary manner, and the prospect at the present time are that it will pass thru this city.

It is expected that the sum of \$50,000 will be spent on this road in Wood county alone, and there is no question but what it will be the most important highway thru this part of the state, inasmuch as it will be in line for federal aid at all time, and will receive it.

BOWLING TOURNAMENT
HELD NEXT MONTH

If the number of bowlers attend the coming tournament of the Northern Wisconsin Bowling Association that have signified their intention of doing so, there is no question but that the bowling fraternity has never been seen in this part of the state. The coming tournament will commence on the 25th of February and will continue until the 11th of March, and already the Wisconsin Bowling Association has received some entries for the event, and it is still a month until the beginning of the affair.

The bowlers of the northern part of the state have been endeavoring for a number of years past to have a tournament at home, and they have at last succeeded in bringing about the realization of their desire, and the result is a permanent organization that will probably hold affairs of this kind every year. The coming tournament will be held at the Getz's alleys in this city, and anybody desiring to enter the event can secure blanks from the secretary.

While the bowlers of this city have worked hard to bring about this event, it is no more than right to state that the greatest share of the credit is due the president, Wm. F. Gleue, as his efforts have been untiring to secure a tournament for Grand Rapids. In view of this fact, every bowler in Grand Rapids should turn in and help to make the affair a success and help to boost for a good meeting.

It is expected that there will be an entry of fully 12 teams, and that there will be about \$2,000 in prize money to be distributed among the various teams that take part. Wm. F. Gleue is president of the association, Mike Capress, secretary, Wm. Zimmer of Wausau, vice president, and E. B. Redford, treasurer. Any of those officers can supply information concerning the coming tournament, and those who contemplate entering should not wait until the last minute. Start in now and keep things warm until the time comes.

NO CHANGE IN TRAIL

F. J. Wood was in Oshkosh on Thursday last where he attended a meeting of the Yellowstone Trail association. Mr. Wood went to the meeting by way of Grand Rapids, and the Trail Association who had given him to understand by letters written to him that the present route of the trail was not entirely satisfactory and that a change might be made to include this city instead of running thru Stevens Point as is done at the present time.

If there was any dissatisfaction over the present route, it was understood that Grand Rapids stood ready to do her share in giving them the best that could be found in this section of the country, and it was for this purpose that Mr. Wood came to the meeting. There is no question in the mind of anybody who has been over the trail that a much worse place than the present could not be found. Stevens Point is represented at the meeting by several delegates, and it was evident that they were surprised to find that Grand Rapids had not sent more of a delegation. It seems that the expectation as to put a real fight for a change in the trail, although Mr. Wood found those present decidedly mum on the subject. It looks to an outsider as if those interested in the matter had been doing a little talking for the purpose of scaring the people of Stevens Point and causing them to do some work that they have heretofore been neglecting, and that they had been doing this talking on the quiet and were not prepared to back it up when it came to a showdown.

However, Mr. Wood assured them that Grand Rapids stood ready and willing to do her part in case it was decided to run the Trail our way, but it is entirely probable that the route will remain practically as it was before.

DEATH OF MRS. THERON LYON

Walter S. Gardner received a telegram Tuesday stating that his sister, Mrs. Theron Lyon, died the previous evening at their home at St. Maries, Idaho. The message stated that they would start here with the train on Wednesday morning. This is the only word that Mr. Gardner received, and he has no idea what the trouble was, as recent advices from Mr. Lyon had not mentioned any sickness of Mrs. Lyon. Mrs. Frank Heferty, a sister of Mrs. Lyon, arrived in the city this morning, and another sister, Mrs. L. L. Pottinger of Chicago is expected here to attend the funeral.

WAS DECLARED INSANE

Mrs. E. M. Allerton, who was in Milwaukee taking treatment, was recently declared insane and has been placed in the asylum for the purpose of treating her malady. It is hoped by her friends that she will be able to obtain relief.

TAKE NOTICE

The annual meeting of the Riverview Hospital association will be held at the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co's office, Tuesday afternoon, February 17, 1917, at 3 p. m. All members are urged to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hoffman leave today noon for Marshfield where they expect to make their home in the future. Mr. Hoffman has not decided what he will turn his attention to in the future, but he has been poor for some months past it is his intention to take a rest for about six months in an effort to recuperate. Mr. Hoffman have made their home in this city they have formed many warm friendships and our people are sorry to see them leave.

SHERLOCK HOLMES
OUT-SHERLOCKED

Could A. Conan Doyle hang around Grand Rapids for a few days he would get some points on the detective business that would make his famous Sherlock Holmes look like a whitey. Conan Doyle has lost his star while trying to arrest a drunken hobo. Up in this neck of the woods the officers of the law do not have to hit down and smoke a pipe or two, a hypodermic of morphine and think the matter over. They just start right out after the culprit and figure the matter out while on the way.

The case in mind occurred one night recently. Oliver Arvey had come down from Rudolph to attend to some business matters, and when on his way to the depot he purchased some bologna sausage to take home. After arriving at the depot he laid the sausage on a window sill while he counted over his money to see if he had enough left to get back home with. (Generally when a man comes down from Rudolph he has a chinks figure on taking all he has with him, but it seems that a quarter had slipped down between the pocket and lining of Oliver's vest and he was left right.) As he turned around to pick up the sausage he discovered that it had disappeared and he immediately notified the police of his loss.

Officer Payne responded to the call for help, and taking one look at the window sill where the sausage had lain but a moment before, he started for the door on a dead run. It being near supper time, he knew that he was one of the principal requisites in a case like this, so he ran across lots, jumping fences and bounding over wood piles in a manner that would have been greatly admired if it had not been for the urgency of the case, and bursting into the back door of a nearby house he appeared before the startled housewife and yelled: "The woman at the table and gashed, 'There it is, but my boy found it on the way home.'"

The officer grabbed the sausage, went to the back door, unlocked the door, and when he appeared in the yard again it registered just 17 1/2 minutes from the time he had left the place until he had appeared again with the sausage. Then he handed the sausage to Oliver, who was greatly relieved, while Mr. Arvey was fumbling in his pocket trying to dig up a five-dollar bill, the officer offered not to take the place and gave the astonished Rudolphite back recovered from his surprise was back on his beat attending to business as if nothing had happened.

MILLENBACH-KUEHLMAN

Miss Fern Millenbach of this city and Mr. Edward Kuehlman of Chicago were married at the home of the bride's parents on Monday evening. The ceremony being performed by Rev. R. J. Locke of the Congregational church. They were accompanied by Miss Mae Love as bridesmaid and Claire Millenbach acted as groomsmen. The wedding march was played by Miss Bernice Eggert. After the ceremony the contracting parties and their friends sat down to a four-course dinner, only the immediate relatives being present, and the young couple left the same night for the south on a wedding trip, after which they will go to Chicago to make their home, and where the groom is employed as a pharmacist.

Both of these young people are well and favorably known here, the bride having been employed for several years past in the lower end of the store, and is a most estimable young lady, while the groom until a short time ago was pharmacist in the Wood County drug store. The Tribune unites with their many friends in extending congratulations.

DEATH OF LOUIS AKEY

Louis Akey, mention of whose sickness was made in last week's Tribune, died on Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Charles Daly, cause of death being stomach trouble. Deceased was born in the town of Deerpole, and would have been 50 years old and his next birthday, which came in June. He was married 25 years ago to Miss Anna Matthews of the town of Stevens Point, and they have lived in the town of Grand Rapids for the past twenty years. Besides the wife Mr. Akey is survived by one daughter, Miss Priscilla, and his sisters, Mrs. Louis Akey, Mrs. Carl Yetter, Mrs. Charles Karmatz, Mrs. B. St. Denis, Mrs. John Wevers and Mrs. Fred Piltz and one brother, Frank Akey.

The funeral was held this morning from the home of Mrs. Charles Daly at 9:30 o'clock and later from St. Peter and Paul church in this city.

IT WAS SOME SNOW STORM

A snow storm started in Sunday morning at an early hour that in severity and amount was about equal to any storm in this country. The storm lasted for nearly 24 hours and while the road was swept here in places, there were others where it was piled several feet high. About noon the storm cleared and drifted in a most fantastic manner and the city teams have put in several days clearing away the deepest of the snow. The trains running in here were all delayed. Monday morning's train on the Milwaukee road being about five hours late, and the other trains that day were delayed more or less. Taken altogether, it was one of the worst storms that has been experienced in this section for a number of years.

LOCALS WIN A GAME

The basket ball game on Saturday evening between the Stevens Point team and the local High, resulted in a victory for the locals by a score of 21 to 1. The end of the first half found the locals leading by 14 points, and the second half had been started it was evident that the visitors were not playing a very strong game. Next Friday evening, the locals play the Wautoma Highs.

POSTMASTERS ARE COMING

It is expected that the postmasters of the third and fourth-class offices will meet in Grand Rapids next summer, the date of their meeting being June 11, 12 and 13. The organization has nearly 400 members so it is expected that there will be quite a crowd in attendance at the convention.

BASKETBALL FRIDAY

The local High school team will play a game of basketball with the Wautoma team on Friday evening. The locals are putting up a good game this season and should experience no difficulty in collecting the boys from down the line.

There are many lovely women, but no perfect ones.

White Chamoisette Gloves

Just received a few dozen White Chamoisette Gloves from an order placed long ago. We did not get all we wanted, but are thankful for small favors. Only four dozen in the lot, get yours while you can. Plain White or Black Stitched, per pair. 75c

\$1.00 WAIST SALE!

A good assortment still awaits your choice, sizes 36 to 46; Cover-All Aprons in Dark or Light. Some with Belt, also Cap your choice at 75c

See Window Display

Save 25 to 50 per cent. on your purchase of Plush Coats, Cloth Coats, Suits, Furs, Dresses, Waists and Skirts.

W. C. Weisel

"HIPRESS"
RUBBERS BOOTS and SHOE

If you are not already wearing the famous "HIPRESS" Footwear—

be sure to get in on 1917!

You cannot afford to stay outside. "HIPRESS" is the biggest advance in Rubber Footwear in a Century.

It has swept the country by storm—we have sold thousands of pairs. It is such a radical improvement in the method of making Rubber boots and shoes—it is giving so much more wear and so much more comfort—that once you wear them, you will never be satisfied with anything else.

Read what the B. F. Goodrich Co. says:

"No other Footwear is made like 'HIPRESS.' We invented the process—we alone use it. It enables us to use tough, grizzly Goodrich Auto Tire Rubber—the strongest rubber in the world—and mold it, into a solid piece Boot or Shoe!"

"There's nothing to come apart—it won't leak or peel—and it will outwear 2 and 3 to 1 anything your customer ever put on his feet! There's your proposition. There's nothing else like it. The only thing they can imitate is 'Hipress' colors and outward appearance, but you can always tell the genuine by the 'Red Line Round The Top.'"

FOR LIGHT WEIGHT RUBBERS

You know "STRAIGHT-LINE"—you know it has the quality, light weight, snug fitting, "classy" Goodrich "STRAIGHT-LINE" with DOUBLE THE WEAR in every pair.

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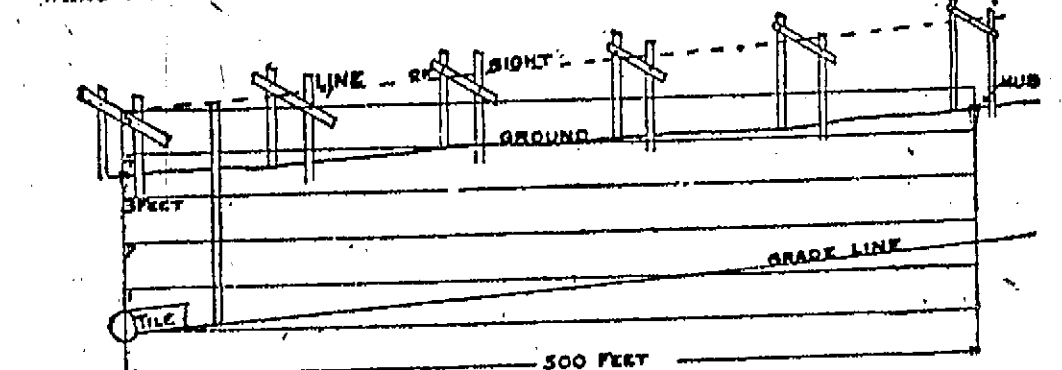
THOROUGH DRAINAGE GOOD FARM PRACTICE

The farmer should study conditions causing poor drainage on his land and find remedy for it—then he should plan drainage system to overcome the trouble

By JOHN T. STEWART, C. E. Agricultural Engineer, University of Minnesota.

It is not an uncommon thing for a landowner to have a drainage assessment, on land which has a market value of from \$20 to \$30 per acre, and at almost the same time buy another tract of similar land, at the market price. His desire is to acquire more acres, under the false idea that his property will be devalued by the amount of land in his possession. He does not realize that one acre of thoroughly drained land may bring him a greater income, with half the labor and expense of cultivation, than two acres of the undrained land. That it could be acquired at one-half to one-third the cost of the newly-bought acre. This extra land is purchased with the idea that land values will rise. As the real value of land is regulated by its improvements and productivity, the landowner whose only object is to acquire more acres, rather than to improve the land already in his possession, is an "undesirable citizen," as he expects to be the gainer through his neighbor's improvements.

The idea is popular, especially among the owners of wet lands, that the removal of surplus water by drainage would be of great benefit to the state or community at large. While this is true to a certain extent, and while wet lands belonging to the pub-

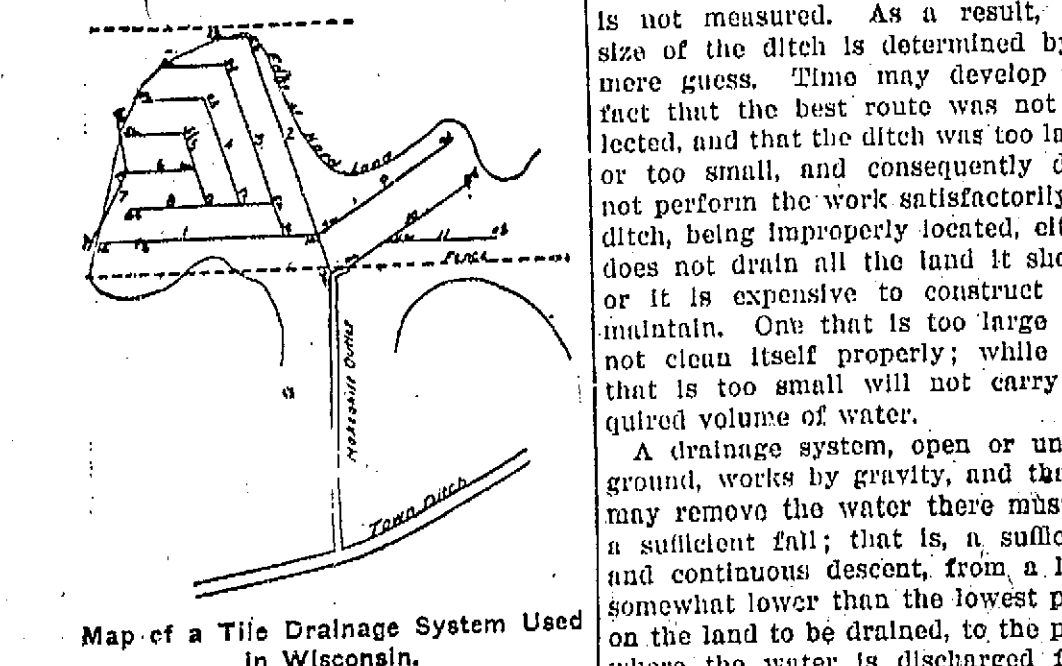


OBTAINING TRUE GRADE LINE BY GRADE LATH METHOD. The line of sight is five feet above the grade line and parallel to it. By setting the lath stakes at the sides and lining up the cross lath the grade may be fixed before the trench is dug.

lic may be justly held chargeable with their share in the cost of improvements, the facts do not justify the assertion that the state should pay it. The correct idea, in raising funds for drainage works, is that the acre more directly benefited is the acre to pay the expense.

Many landowners will oppose a drainage improvement for the reason that the ditch will, in part, be located on their land. They will do this, even in the face of the fact that from one-fourth to three-fourths of their land, because it is too wet, produces only about half of what it should, in the ordinary year. They actually prefer to stand the yearly loss of half a crop or more, rather than allow one-fifth of the land to be occupied by a ditch which would so thoroughly drain the whole tract that it could be cultivated up to the banks of the ditch.

The benefits accruing from drainage are well illustrated in the improvement of a small farm, of 72.80 acres, recently purchased by the state of Minnesota. Six hundred and fifteen dollars were spent in draining this farm. The land had been bought by the state



for the specific purpose of cultivation. The 72.80 acres cost \$7,033.45. Out of this area there was used for highway purposes, four acres; non-productive land in sloughs, five acres; productive land in sloughs, five acres; ten acres producing half a crop, equal in non-productive land, to five acres; or a total of 14 non-productive acres. This left a tillable area of 58 acres, costing the state \$120.72 per acre. A system of underdrainage was introduced, by which the five acres of non-productive land in sloughs, and the ten acres which produced half a crop, are made equal in productive value to the same area of the other tillable land. The total cultivated area is thus increased from 50 to 60 acres. The return to the farm, then, is \$1,207.20, at a cost of \$615, or a net gain of \$592.20. In other words ten additional acres have been added to the farm at a

BITS OF INFORMATION

Since 1870 white illiteracy in Georgia has been reduced from 27 to 7 per cent, and black from 92 to 36 per cent.

To aid in walking on icy sidewalks an inventor has patented sandals of a non-slippery material, that can be clamped on shoes.

Electric locomotives are in use in Switzerland, in which powerful electric magnets are used instead of couplings in drawing cars.

Tokyo has 2,244,736 inhabitants. The word "penny" is often incorrectly applied to vesper of gold. It is derived from the word "penny," which in Spanish means wrought silver.

To save time in unloading bulk cargoes from vessels there has been invented a gasoline propelled motor scoop that can be driven about their decks and holds.

According to the manufacturing plans of the 33 rubber tire companies in the United States, their output during the present calendar year will exceed 17,000,000 tires, of an average value of \$20 at retail.

China has the longest national hymn. Both the incumbent of the pastorate of the Methodist church at Smiley, Tex., and his predecessor are one-armed men.

Long utilized by the Indians for cooking their food, petroleum deposits of the Beavertown have been investigated by scientists and will be developed commercially.

While the male will continue to be the standard draft animal in the South, a gradual substitution of heavy horses on the farms is going on.

By raising the dam which impounds water for Bombay light and one-half feet, its capacity was increased 30,800,000 gallons.

A baby carrier to be hung on the back of an automobile seat, and which can be folded flat when empty, has been patented.

A novel automobile speedometer can be set to regulate the speed of a car and prevent it being run more than a determined distance.

The surface of the Caspian sea has been gradually sinking for several years until now navigation has been impeded at several points.

cost of only \$61.50 against \$120.72 per acre, paid for tillable land, and in the original purchase.

But this added value of \$59.22 does not represent all the benefits which have come to the farm from the introduction of underdrainage. The appearance of the sloughs, and of the superfluous water in other places, permits the division of the land into regular fields, having now cultivated fields, can be cultivated in a uniform soil, and crop rotations can be arranged to better advantage, than where the land is broken up by non-cultivable areas. A dry, loose soil can be worked more easily than a wet, sticky soil.

Furthermore, a field which in some seasons is productive, and in others non-productive by reason of excessive moisture, may be more detrimental to the farmer's success than even a field, for such lands are often plowed, planted, cultivated, and then the crop is destroyed by an influx of water; whereby not only are they made non-productive, but labor and seed are lost. Drainage not only removes the risk of such losses but improves the landscape by substituting broad, fully-cultivated areas for such as are dotted with sloughs, breeding frogs and mosquitoes and giving forth ill odors from dead fish and decaying vegetation.

The idea is first step in good road-building, and as a permanent improvement, it increases the value of all neighboring lands, and benefits the entire community.

All of these benefits are illustrated

in the case of the state farm referred to; and the management feels that they fully justify the cost of the improvements, without considering the value of the land reclaimed.

The planning of a drainage system should be done with the same care as that of a large building. When a large building is to be constructed, an architect is consulted, plans are carefully drawn, all the details are looked into, and material is selected which will be suitable for the location, the climate and the purpose for which the building should be used. During its construction, inspectors see that the details are carried out and the requirements of the specifications enforced, regardless of the fact that the contractor may be losing money and cheaper materials might be used. But in drainage enterprises, the evidences of such care are too often painfully lacking, even though the cost be as great or greater than that of a large building.

In many cases an engineer is employed to stake out a drain on a route which has been selected only because it is "supposed to be" the best one. No examination is made for another route or outlet; the area of the watershed is not measured. As a result, the size of the ditch is determined by a mere guess. Time may develop the fact that the ditch was not so large as it should have been, and consequently does not perform the work satisfactorily. A ditch, being improperly located, either does not drain all the land it should or it is expensive to construct and maintain. One that is too large will not clean itself properly; while one that is too small will not carry required volume of water.

A drainage system, open or underground, works by gravity, and that it may remove the water there must be a sufficient fall; that is, a sufficient and continuous descent from a level somewhat lower than the lowest point on the land to be drained, to the point where the water is discharged from the outlet. It is a common practice to start a drainage ditch from a slough at practically the same depth as the bottom of the slough. Such "drainage" will not give satisfaction, as the ground-water will not be lowered, and the bed of the slough will continue to be the swampy. For satisfactory drainage, the water-channel must be deep enough in the lowest land, and of sufficient breadth and depth, to carry the water without an overflow.

Ditch-construction, like carpentry or masonry, is a business in itself; and for satisfactory results, contracts should be let in similar manner. The bidder's competence, as shown in his record in connection with similar undertakings, should be taken into consideration as well as the size of his bid.

Ditches are usually dug in soil the

wettest and most difficult to handle, and it is necessary that construction be carried on during the wettest seasons.

Consequently, the contractor should base his calculations as to time and methods on the worst conditions. To let a contract to the "lowest bidder," regardless of his experience or equipment, is often to invite serious disappointment and loss.

Delays, especially, are expensive to landowners, for not only is money invested in incomplete work, but often-times a failure to have the ditch completed at the time fixed means the loss of a crop. In the drainage of swamp land, which cannot be plowed until after the work is completed, it means a delay of one or more years before the cultivation will be a paying investment.

With scarcely an exception, where losses have accrued to agricultural interests through the delay of a year in the construction of proposed drainage works, these losses have been greater than the cost of the improvements. The attempt to save one or two cents on the cubic yard for ditching, or on the rod for tile trenches, giving the job to a poorly-equipped man, often becomes an expensive proceeding. Better pay more to a competent man, and be sure of a good job, completed "on time."

The kind, size and completeness of the drainage work needed in a given locality, the methods of doing the work and adjusting the costs, must be determined by the local conditions. What is good practice in one place may not be practical in another. The character of the ground, surface slopes, crops raised, and value of land, all have a bearing on the subject. In any locality the first consideration is an outlet or channel by which the water may be carried away. In some localities nature has provided such an outlet. In others, it may be necessary for several landowners to band together and construct a channel, of sufficient size and depth, to serve as the main outlet of a network of ditches which will give relief during wet years. In many parts of the state, where such outlets naturally exist or are already completed, crops have suffered from an excess of water in the immediate vicinity, for the reason that the water from the cultivated fields could not readily escape. Consequently, for complete drainage, it is necessary to have, on the individual farm, a thorough system for collecting the water as it falls and carrying it to the main outlet.

Unless the ground is very flat, the location of proposed drains can be best determined when the ground is free from vegetable growths. A heavy growth of crops or weeds may cause low places to look high and high places low. A field freshly plowed or sown is in the best condition for locating lines of drainage. If such a field is examined immediately after a heavy rain, there will be little danger of making a mistake in locating the lines. If these are at once marked out by a

face-drain is not, therefore, lost, even when it is intended to later introduce an underdrainage system.

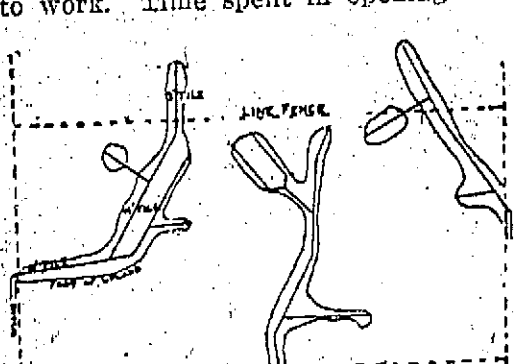
The individual farmer with small means should first select the area the drainage work is necessary. This shows the advantage with which two neighbors can co-operate in putting in a line of tile. An obstacle so trivial as a line fence should not be permitted to prevent economical drainage. The owner of this land drainage, who pays for itself every year and that \$200 expended on tile has raised the value of the 80 acres \$1,000.

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furrow or stakes, it will save much time when it is desired to begin laying tiles.

Any drainage system should be planned with reference both to the work it is to perform and to its future maintenance. Expense should not be spared in securing accurate data on which to base the plan.

It is well to maintain the shallow open-ditch system, in use before the tile are laid. These surface-drains assist in quickly clearing the land of water from heavy rains, in amounts for which it would not be economical to provide tile of sufficient size to do the work so quickly. In Minnesota, spring floods are often carried off by the surface drains before the frost is out sufficiently to permit tile-drains to work. Time spent in opening sur-



A FARM PROFITABLY TILED.

On this 80-acre field three systems of tile drainage were necessary. This shows the advantage with which two neighbors can co-operate in putting in a line of tile. An obstacle so trivial as a line fence should not be permitted to prevent economical drainage. The owner of this land drainage, who pays for itself every year and that \$200 expended on tile has raised the value of the 80 acres \$1,000.

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Immediately after construction, provision should be made for annual maintenance. A drainage improvement, properly carried out and maintained, will add its initial cost to the value of the land and pay a dividend on the original investment.

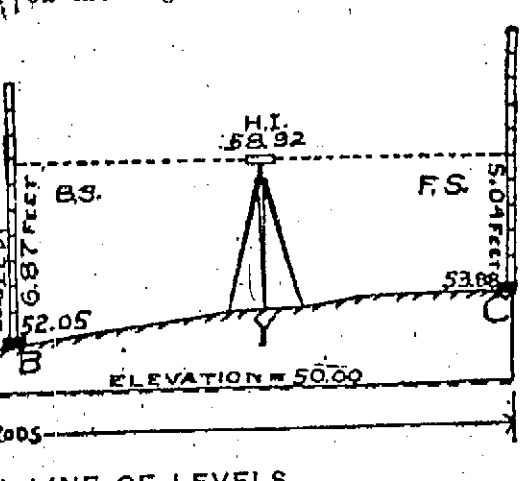


DIAGRAM OF A LINE OF LEVELS.

poles, four or five feet long by an inch or two thick. These they lay crosswise, filling all crevices with mud.

"The beaver digs up mud with his fore paws, holds it close to his breast with his fore legs, swims to where he has started his dam, and having deposited it in its proper place, beats the mud down with his paws—not with his tail as has been believed."

—St. Nicholas.

Comparison.

"Dr. Isaiah B. Scott, Methodist bishop of Africa," said a Methodist divine, "collected in Morocco a great deal of valuable ethnological matter."

"Talking about cannibalism one day, Bishop Scott declared:

"Your cannibal is not wicked. He eats other people as you and I go to church—in order to improve himself—for he has been taught that he will acquire the virtues—the bravery, beauty, wisdom and wit—not of all those whom he eats."

Bishop Scott chuckled.

"A savage cannibal," he ended, "is a saintly chap alongside of a civilized baseballer!"

Too Severe.

Doctor—Your husband needs some good exercise to restore him.

Mrs. X—Like playing golf?

Doctor—More violent than that.

Mrs. X—I have it! I'll send him down to make a few purchases at the bargain counter during the rush hours.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES.

It required one and one-half pounds of leather to double nap and heel one pair of a Bath (Me) policeman's shoes.

A new trap to be attached to a refrigerator drain pipe permits waste water to flow out, but prevents the entrance of warm air or vermin.

A pneumatic helmet composed of inflatable rubber tubes has been patented for "protecting" babies' heads from bumps and bruises.

An extensive area in New Zealand which was devastated by a volcano a quarter of a century ago is being reforested with larch trees.

On the Mail Route

By H. M. EGBERT

(Copyright, 1919, by W. G. Chapman.)

It was seventeen miles by dog sled to Esquimaux Harbor, and Alphonse had plenty of time to cover it. He undelated no difficulty, and in any event none could exist. He was the mail carrier, and it is an axiom of the service that the mails have to go through. But Alphonse had another cause for looking forward to his arrival at Esquimaux. There lived Nanette, his sweetheart, who had pledged herself to become engaged to him as soon as he secured the contract. And he had secured it, and was on his way to present the visible proof in the shape of his own presence.

He knew how bitterly his rival, Jean Petit, had resented his winning the girl's love. Jean had been half drunk ever since Alphonse secured the mail contract, and Alphonse learned all along the route of the threats that he had made against him.

Alphonse was not thinking of them. Nor was he thinking of Jean Petit. All his thoughts were concentrated upon Nanette as the dogs swung over the hill into the miles of stunted birch wood that line the trail to within seven miles of the terminus.

As he did so a figure leaped out from among the undergrowth of the preceding year, fall sticks of aborted trees and tangled birch roots, and seized him by the arm. Alphonse recognized Jean, and with a start, mad to the point of murder. He knew that



To and Fro They Staggered.

he was no match for him in physical strength. Alphonse was very, but Jean was built like a stunted giant.

The dogs leaped to the opportunity to come to a standstill. The leaders promptly called themselves up in the snow, while the two men struggled in the sleigh.

Jean hurled Alphonse into the snow and, before he could arise, flung himself upon him again.

"So you are going to Esquimaux, and you think you will see Nanette there!" he sneered.

Alphonse said nothing, because this was hardly a time to talk. He wished he could get at his knife, but it was in his belt and the leather sheath had shifted around to the back.

"I am going to kill you," said Jean. "I am going to kill you, and no body will know who did it. Your bones will have been picked white by the wolves long before the carrier passes here on his way from Esquimaux."

Alphonse still said nothing, but he could see murder in Jean's eyes and smell his whiskey-laden breath on his face. "After a few months I shall see Nanette," he said, "and you will see me."

Jean, who loved me before you came, said, "I will love me again."

He whipped the knife out of his belt, but Alphonse, who had been watching for that movement, flung himself at him, and the two men wrestled in the deep snow. To and fro they staggered. Jean was much stronger than Alphonse, but the two were fighting for one man's life, and that man's desperation lent him new strength. Finally Alphonse managed to shake off his assailant and leap into the sled.

"Nanette!" he shouted to the leaders, as they rose he saw, out of the corner of his eye, Jean, rushing toward him again.

But the sleigh started off, and Jean was left behind. He could not catch the fugitive, with his fleet dogs. Alphonse turned and saw Jean sitting by the roadside, looking at him.

Then to his horror Alphonse realized that one of the sleds of mail had fallen out of the trail. He saw it lying by the side of the trail. He knew that it was safe enough, for Jean Petit, though he was willing to take the chances of murder, would not dare to touch the mail. But the loss of it meant the loss of Alphonse's position.

Besides, there was the matter of duty and Nanette.

Alphonse halted the dogs, stepped out, and went back. He saw Jean sitting by the roadside, looking at him. Alphonse stooped down and picked up the sack—it was only a little, but it was Jean's. "Jean, you need foolishly," said Alphonse, "you need to see to it that you are not a failure."

Jean rose to his feet and came to Alphonse, looking uncertainly at him. "I am sorry, Alphonse," he muttered.

Alphonse stretched out his hand. Jean Petit made a lunge, and the hidden knife went into Alphonse's breast below the heart.

Alphonse staggered and fell, the

finger and touched the tombstone, one exclaiming "Josh" and the other "Bill," as they did so. Asked why they did this, one of them said they hoped to "attain the coveted sense of humor which Josh possessed to a remarkable degree."

The Ideal in Life.

The ideal is the historically unrealized, but it is never the unreal. Rather, it is the one great reality through whose power the unreal is forever overcome.—Susan E. Blow.

Foolish Maidens.

mail bag on top of him. The wind gushed from the west. Alphonse heard Jean shouting triumphantly: "He saw the sleigh was striding away upon his snowshoes as fast as he could go. When he was out of sight Alphonse staggered to his feet and carried the blood-drenched mailbag to the sleigh. He collapsed inside it, but not before he had ordered the dogs to "mush."

The dogs started, and now even the thought of Nanette had gone from Alphonse's mind. One instant remained—to get the mails through. Half fainting, Alphonse braced his body in the narrow sleigh, propping up the mailbags lest they should fall.

The dogs went on at a gallop, but finding that their master's hand no longer stayed them, they went more slowly. At the foot of the next hill they stopped. Alphonse opened his eyes, to see Jean before him again. All the drink had gone out of Jean. Realizing what he had done, he had run before the sleigh through the birch woods. "Alphonse," he shouted, "let me look at your wound!"

Alphonse groaned. "If you kill me, Jean Petit, wait until the mail reaches Esquimaux," he said. "Nobody will be about in this cold. It will be easy to finish me after the mails are in the village, and to escape."

"I did not mean to wound you, Alphonse," sobbed Jean. "I was mad because of Nanette. Let me see the wound."

He stepped into the sleigh and tore open Alphonse's sheepskin coat. Although the wound had bled profusely, it was only a flesh one. The rib had turned the point of the knife, and a small artery, which had been severed, had stopped bleeding already. Jean bound up the wound and fastened Alphonse's coat about him.

The sleigh went on. Alphonse began to revive. Naturally strong, the loss of blood had not seriously hurt him; it was rather his fear for the mails that had weakened him. He began to understand now what Jean was doing. At intervals Jean would halt the dogs and come to him.

"You are getting stronger, Alphonse," he would say. "Courage. In an hour you shall see Nanette again."

"Jean," said Alphonse, when the terminus was in sight over the hill, "leave me now. I can get the mails in."

Jean shook his head. "I must repay you," he answered. "I shall give myself up to the police."

"You did not know what you were doing, Jean."

"In truth I did not," answered Jean. "I was mad with rage because of Nanette. Does she really love you, Alphonse?"

"You shall hear her say it," replied Alphonse. "But you had better leave me."

The sleigh rolled on, the dogs bursting into shrill hells of joy as they reached the end of their journey. The little station beside the gulf looked very lonely in the half-light of the short January afternoon.

As the harks of the dogs were heard the inhabitants rushed out into the street. The sleigh came to a standstill in front of the little store owned by Nanette's father, which was the post office.

Alphonse staggered to his feet just as Nanette came into the street. In a moment the girl's arms were about his neck. "Alphonse!" she sobbed with joy. "I love thee! I love thee!"

Jean Petit heard her words, as Alphonse had promised him. He ground his teeth. It was almost more than he could bear. For a moment he fought desperately with his evil nature, which prompted him to thrust his knife again into Alphonse's side.

But the good triumphed as Nanette turned toward him. She took his hand and there were tears in her eyes. "I always hoped for this; I prayed for this," she cried.

"But?" stammered Jean Petit. "I was afraid that you would meet on the road, and that you would fight."

"I was afraid that you would fight," said the girl. "It was told to me that you had threatened Alphonse. But I knew you did not mean it, Jean, because you were always very gentle with me. And I want you to be my brother, Jean."

The tears in her eyes were reflected in the man's. "You do not understand," he cried wildly. "You do not know how we met and came here."

"I understand that you have come in together as friends," she answered. Then she realized that Alphonse was standing weakly against the sled. "You are ill!" she cried. "There is blood on your coat!"

"It is all right, Nanette," answered Alphonse. "I was thrown from the sled and cut my body upon a piece of ice in the road. Jean was passing, and he picked me up and carried me to the sleigh."

And he went into the post office with an effort of will that forbade any display of weakness. Nanette turned to Jean.

"How can I thank you?" she cried. "It was like you, Jean—it was just like you."

And Jean knew that the remorse in his heart could only be wiped out by many years of patient love.

"Baby! Flatiron More Than a Toy.

A "baby" flatiron weighing exactly one pound not only provides the "little mothers" with an incentive to indulge in industry at an early age, but it is useful for pressing and hanging lace and handkerchiefs. The iron is very useful for traveling, because it is light weight and its compactness. It is equipped with 130 volts, and is equipped with connector plugs and six feet of maroon cord.

Effective Hint.

A little girl was visiting her aunt and while the dinner was being prepared noticed that an apple pie was to be served. While at dinner she was ready for her dessert before the others, and becoming impatient said, addressing the cat, who happened to be near the table: "Just see Mike waiting for him's piece of pie."

Convenience.

It is a convenience to make several medium-sized bags of cheese-cloth for putting vegetables in when they have been prepared and are to be put in the refrigerator.

Cruel and Unusual.

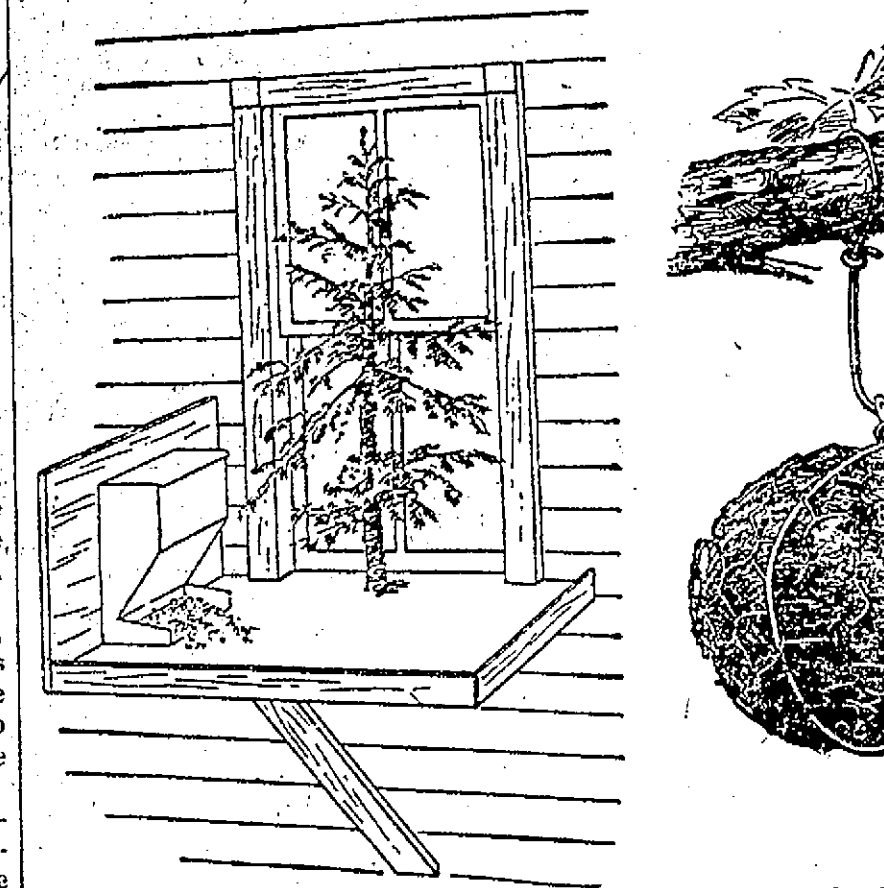
Carle was trying to convince his little brother of something which was not in accordance with his own views. In argument for several minutes, when little brother said to his mother, exclaiming: "Mamma, Carle just keeps arguing and arguing with me."

Foolish Maidens.

Two Pittsfield, Mass., young women walked into the Lanesboro cemetery twice as fast as Niagara, the falls of Niagara, in South America, form one of the wonders of that continent.

INVITE the BIRDS to be NEIGHBORS

PREPARED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Food Shelf. Coconut Larder.

FEEDING AND FOOD SHELTERS.

Birds may be attracted about the homestead by furnishing them with an abundance of food. It is important to note that an ample supply of food prior to and during the nesting season tends to increase the number of eggs laid and also the number of broods in a season. Bird food may be supplied in two ways—by planting trees, shrubs and herbs which produce seeds or fruits relished by birds, and by exposing food in artificial devices. The most familiar phase of the latter method is winter feeding.

Artificial Food Supply.

During the season when the natural food supply is at its lowest ebb birds respond most readily to our hospitality. Winter feeding has become very popular, and the result has been to bring about better understanding between birds and humankind.

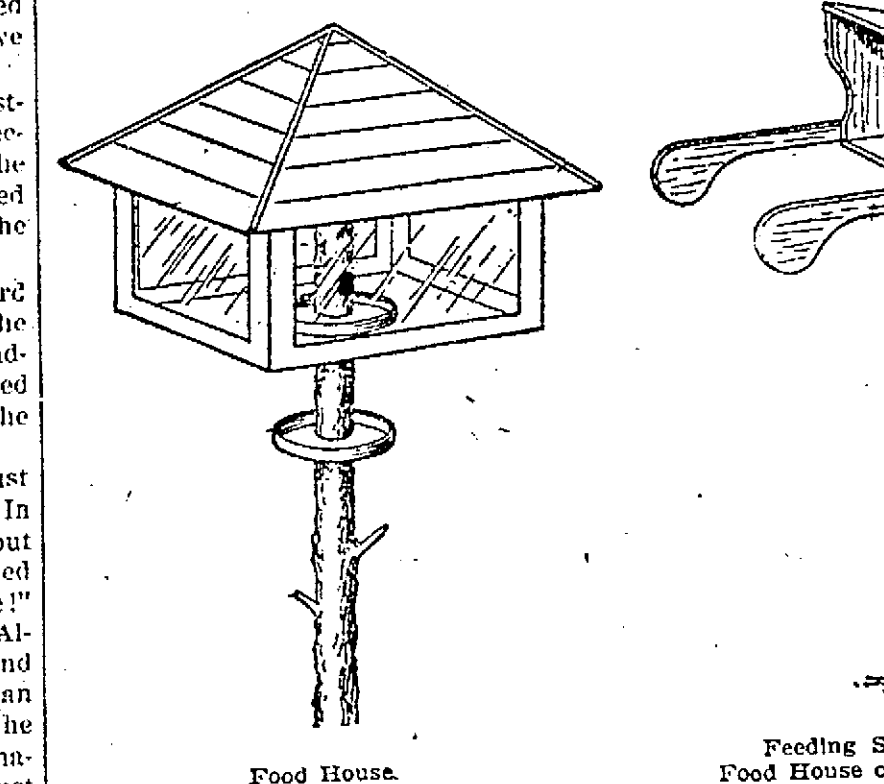
The winter foods commonly used include suet or other fat, pork rinds,

of food hoppers and food houses. The food hoppers in common use for domestic fowls are adapted to the feeding of birds, and some special forms are now manufactured for wild birds.

The food house is a permanent structure, with solid roof, and glass on one or more sides to permit observations (Fig. 4). The food trays it contains are entirely sheltered from the weather. In one style this result is obtained by mounting the house on a pivot and furnishing it with vanes (Fig. 5) which keep the open side always away from the wind.

Game birds and sparrows may be provided with feeding places by erecting low hutsches or making wigwag-like shacks of corn or grain sheaves under which food may be scattered. The opening should be to the south.

Those who desire to have birds about their homes should not feel that their power to attract them is gone when winter is over. Winter feeding easily passes into summer feeding,



Food House. Food House on Pivot.

bones with shreds of meat, cooked meats, meal worms, cut-up apples, birdseed, buckwheat, crackers, crumbs, coconut meat, cracked corn, broken dog biscuits or other bread, hemp seed, millet, nut meats of all kinds (especially peanuts), whole or rolled oats, squash seeds, raw or boiled rice, sunflower seeds and wheat.

The methods of making these supplies available to birds are as varied as the dietary itself. A device very commonly used is the food tray or shelf (Fig. 1). This may be put on a tree or pole by a window or at some other point about a building, or strung upon a wire or other support on which it may be run back and forth. The last device is useful in nestcounting birds to feed nearer and nearer to the building, and is a comfortable observation point.

Another method is to fasten a wire with food shelves

THOROUGH DRAINAGE GOOD FARM PRACTICE

The farmer should study conditions causing poor drainage on his land and find remedy for it—then he should plan drainage system to overcome the trouble

By JOHN T. STEWART, C. E. Agricultural Engineer, University of Minnesota.

It is not an uncommon thing for a landowner to find a drainage assessment, on land which has a market value of from \$20 to \$30 per acre, and at almost the same time buy another tract of similar land, at the market price. His desire is to acquire more acres, under the false idea that his property will be devalued by the amount of land in his possession. He does not realize that one acre of thoroughly-drained land may bring him a greater income, with half the labor and expense of cultivation, than two acres of the undrained land; or that it could be acquired at one-half the cost of the newly-bought acre. This extra land is purchased with the idea that land values will rise. As the real value of land is regulated by its improvements and productivity, the landowner whose only object is to acquire more acres, rather than to improve the land already in his possession, is an "undesirable citizen" as his neighbors would call him through his neighbor's improvements.

The idea is popular, especially among the owners of wet lands, that the removal of surplus water by drainage would be of great benefit to the state or community at large. While this is true to a certain extent, and while wet lands belonging to the pub-

lic may be justly held chargeable with their share in the cost of improvements, the facts do not justify the inference that the state should be the owner of such lands. The correct idea, in raising funds for drainage works, is that the acre more directly benefited is the acre to pay the expense.

Many landowners will oppose a drainage improvement for the reason that the ditch will, in part, be located on their land. They will do this, even in the face of the fact that from one-fourth to three-fourths of their land, because it is too wet, produces only about half of what it should, in the ordinary year. They actually prefer to stand the yearly loss of half a crop or more, rather than allow one-fifth to one-fourth part of this wet land to be occupied by a ditch which would so thoroughly drain the whole tract that it could be cultivated up to the banks of the ditch.

The benefits accruing from drainage are well illustrated in the improvement of a small farm, of 72.50 acres, recently purchased by the state of Minnesota. Six hundred and fifteen dollars were spent in draining this farm. The land had been bought by the state

for the specific purpose of cultivation. The 72.50 acres cost \$7,055.45. Out of this area there was used for highway purposes, four acres; non-productive land in sloughs, five acres; ten acres producing half a crop, equal to a total of 14 non-productive acres. This left a tillable area of 58.50 acres, costing the state \$12,720.72 per acre. A system of underdrainage was introduced, by which the five acres of non-productive land in sloughs, and the ten acres which produced half a crop, are made equal in productive qualities to the same area of the other tillable land. The total tillable area is thus increased from 58.50 to 68.50 acres. The return to the farm, then, is \$1,207.20, at a cost of \$415; or a net gain of \$792.20. In other words, ten additional acres have been added to the farm at a

cost of only \$81.50 against \$129.72 per acre, paid for tillable land and in the original purchase.

But this added value of \$482.20 does not represent all the benefits which have come to the farm from the introduction of underdrainage. The disappearance of the sloughs, and the superfluity of water in other places, permits the division of the land into regular, and therefore more easily cultivated, fields. Such fields, being on a uniform soil, can be cultivated in less time, and crop rotations can be arranged to better advantage, than where the land is broken up by non-cultivable areas. A dry, loose soil can be worked more easily than a wet, sticky soil.

Furthermore, a field which in some seasons is productive, and in others non-productive, may be made more uniformly productive by means of drainage. The farmer's success, then, swamp land; for such lands are often plowed, planted, cultivated, and then the crop is destroyed by an influx of water; whereby not only are they made non-productive, but labor and seed are lost. Drainage not only improves the risk of such losses, but improves the landscape by substituting broad, fully-cultivated areas for such as are dotted with sloughs, breeding frogs and mosquitoes and giving forth ill odors from dead fish and decaying vegetation. It is a first step in good land-building, and, as a permanent improvement, it increases the value of all land which it drains, and benefits the entire community.

All of these benefits are illustrated

Map of a Tile Drainage System Used in Wisconsin.

for the specific purpose of cultivation. The 72.50 acres cost \$7,055.45. Out of this area there was used for highway purposes, four acres; non-productive land in sloughs, five acres; ten acres producing half a crop, equal to a total of 14 non-productive acres. This left a tillable area of 58.50 acres, costing the state \$12,720.72 per acre. A system of underdrainage was introduced, by which the five acres of non-productive land in sloughs, and the ten acres which produced half a crop, are made equal in productive qualities to the same area of the other tillable land. The total tillable area is thus increased from 58.50 to 68.50 acres. The return to the farm, then, is \$1,207.20, at a cost of \$415; or a net gain of \$792.20. In other words, ten additional acres have been added to the farm at a

BITS OF INFORMATION

Since 1870 white literacy in Georgia has been reduced from 27 to 10 percent, and black from 92 to 30 percent.

To aid in walking on icy sidewalks an inventor has patented sandals of a non-slippery material, that can be clamped on shoes.

Electric locomotives are in use in Switzerland, in which powerful electric magnets are used instead of couplings in drawing cars.

Tokyo has 2,244,796 inhabitants. The word "plate" is used incorrectly applied to vessels of gold. It is derived from the word plate, which in Spanish means wrought silver.

To save time in unloading bulk cargoes from vessels there has been invented a gasoline propelled motor scoop that can be driven about their decks and holds.

According to the manufacturing plans of the 20 large rubber companies in the United States, their output during the present calendar year will exceed 11,000,000 tires of an average value of \$20 at retail.

China has the longest national hymn. Both the incumbent of the pastorate of the Methodist church at Smiley, Tex., and his predecessor, are married men.

Long utilized by the Indians for cooking their food, petroleum deposits of Recorder have been investigated by scientists and will be developed commercially.

While the auto will continue to be the standard draft animal in the South, a gradual substitution of heavy horses on the farms is going on.

By raising the dam which impounds water for Humberly light and one-half feet, its capacity was increased 10,800,000 gallons.

A baby carriage to be hung on the back of an automobile seat, and which can be folded flat when empty, has been patented.

A novel automobile speedometer can be set to regulate the speed of a car and prevent it being run more than a determined distance.

The surface of the Caspian sea has been recently estimated at several millions of square miles, and now navigation has been opened at several points.

The Concha, Shipho Ocochino and Yahu tribes of Amazon Indians are still wearing clothing of grass.

The nation's toll to the fire demon is approximately 7,000 deaths a year and a property loss of \$500 a minute.

The annual income in the electrical industries is equal to the total annual expenditures of the United States government.

The death rate for the registration area of the United States last year was the lowest of which there is any record, 33.5 a thousand.

Joseph Gibbs of Leicester, Mass., is still doing police duty, although eighty-eight years old. This is his sixty-sixth consecutive year on the force.

A ratchet in the head of a golf club patented by a Philadelphia club member is the head to be placed at an angle or the club used with the right or left hand.

Though the soil of Ludak, included in the state of Kashmir, is sterile and the climate severe, the country is rich in wool. The source of the supply of wool used in the manufacture of Kashmir shawls.

It required one and one-half pounds of leather to double top and one pair of a Bath (Me.) policeman's shoes.

A new trap to be attached to a refrigerator drain pipe permits waste water to flow out, but prevents the entrance of vermin.

An extensive air helmet composed of inflatable rubber tubes has been patented for protecting babies' heads from bumps and bruises.

An extensive area in New Zealand which was devastated by a volcano a quarter of a century ago is being reforested with birch trees.

Patents have been granted to a Maryland inventor for a gasoline cartridge for breaking up farm soil in the same way that dynamite is used.

A German inventor's disk talking machine records a groove that automatically returns the needle to the starting point to make it repeat.

Fifty 50 foot higher and more than twice as wide as Niagara, the falls of Igazu, in South America, form one of the wonders of that continent.

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INVITE the BIRDS to be NEIGHBORS

PREPARED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEEDING AND FOOD SHELTERS.

Birds may be attracted about the house by providing them with an abundance of food. It is important to note that a simple supply of food prior to and during the nesting season tends to increase the number of eggs laid and also the number of broods in a season. Bird food may be supplied in two ways—by planting trees, shrubs and herbs which produce seeds or fruits relished by birds, and by exposing food in artificial devices. The most familiar phase of the latter method is winter feeding.

Artificial Food Supply.

During the season when the natural food supply is at its lowest birds respond most readily to our hospitality. Winter feeding has become very popular, and the result has been a better understanding between birds and mankind.

The winter foods commonly used include seeds or other fat, pork rinds, food hoppers and food houses. The food hoppers in common use for domestic fowls are adapted to the feeding of birds, and some special forms are now manufactured for wild birds. The food house is a permanent structure, with solid roof, and glass on one or more sides to permit observations (Fig. 4). The food trays it contains are entirely sheltered from the weather. In one style this result is obtained by mounting the house on a pivot and furnishing it with wheels (Fig. 5) which keep the open side always away from the wind.

Game birds and sparrows may be provided with feeding places by erecting low hutsches or making wigwag-like shacks of corn or grain sheaves under which food may be scattered. The opening should be to the south.

Those who desire to have birds about their homes should not feel that their power to attract them is gone when winter is over. Winter feeding easily passes into summer feeding.

bones with shreds of meat, cooked meats, meat worms, cut-up apples, birdseed, buckwheat, crackers, crumbs, or peanut meat, cracked corn, broken dog biscuits or other bread, hemp seed, millet, nut meats of all kinds (especially peanuts), whole or rolled oats, peppers, popcorn, pumpkin or squash seeds, raw or boiled rice, sunflower seed and wheat.

The methods of making these supplies available to birds are as varied as the dietary itself. A device very commonly used is the food tray or shelf (Fig. 1). This may be put on a tree or pole by a window or at some other point about a building, or strung upon a wire or other support on which it may be run back and forth. The last device is useful for feeding winter birds to feed never and nearer a comfortable observation point. A faint with food shelves is that wind and rain may sweep them clean and snow may cover the food. These defects may be obviated in part by adding a raised edge about the margin or by placing the shelf in the shelter of a wall or shielding it with evergreen branches on one or more sides.

Feeding devices not affected by the weather are preferable. An excellent one is a cocoon with a hole bored in one end (Fig. 2). The cavity is filled with chopped suet and nuts or other food mixture, and the nut is suspended by a wire from a limb. The size of the hole regulates the entrance of the guests; and will, of course, not admit the supply. The cocoon may be as well as the stuffing is eaten. Cans with small openings may be substituted for cocoons. Food baskets of any desired size made of wire netting or a metal grating may be hung up or fastened to the trunk of a tree. Food mixtures in melted fat may be poured into holes made in a branch or stick (Fig. 3) or in cracks or bark or over evergreen branches. All of these devices minimize or obviate the disturbing effects of stormy weather.

More elaborate apparatus for the same purpose comprises various forms

and experience proves that some birds gladly avail themselves throughout the year of this easy mode of getting a living.

Fixing for Kinkfoke.

When one kind of kinkfoke are coming out to dinner, wife calls up the grocery man and says:

"Have you some kinkfoke? Well, send me two of the smallest ones you have. If your colery is real nice you may send me a bunch of it. The last I got was so old that I had to throw it away. And, let me see, I want a small bottle of olive. Have you some nice lettuce? Well send me fifteen cents' worth, and I want fifteen cents' worth of tomatoes, and will you pick out some ones, please? The last tomatoes you sent me weren't very good. I believe that is all. No, I want a pound of cherries you have, a package of gelatin and a bottle of double cream."

But if a different kind of kinkfoke are coming, she says to the grocery man: "Send me a loaf of bread and a can of hominy." You see, she already has some spuds in the house.—Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Everybody Doing It.

"It surely does beat all!"

The thin carpenter knew when the fat plumber made the above exclamation that it invited an inquiry, so he asked:

"What beats all?"

"I went to a theater the other night and heard a nutty monologue."

"Yes?"

"And then I went into another place and heard a campaign orator shouting off his glib."

"Uh huh."

"And in the next place, which was a moving picture theater, I heard a didn't run up against the arena scene from 'Quo Vadis.'"

"I must say I can't just get the drift of your talk."

"Can't you see? Everywhere I went I found somebody throwing the ball." —Youngstown Telegram.

IDEAL COUNTRY FOR ROSES

Section of Bulgaria Seems to Have Been Intended by Nature to Grow Queen of Flowers.

A practical man naturally conferred upon Bulgaria by nature itself is the ancient altar of roses industry. A report from Consul General Murphy of Sofia states that the nation's leading roses are a soil easily permeable to water, protection from the cold north winds of winter and a climate free from excess of unseasonable rain and early and excessive droughts. Bulgaria's "Rose Valley" seems to combine these conditions more perfectly than any other spot. A Turkish attempt since 1878 to create a rose industry around Broussa in Asia Minor, has resulted only in flowers almost wholly lacking in fragrance. In Bulgaria the shoots, planted in well-manured ditches 18 inches deep and a yard and a half apart, grow to a foot high the first year, begin flowering the third year, reach full growth of six feet in the fifth year and bear most some abundantly for 20 years. The harvest, beginning about the third

week in May, continues 18 to 30 days. The collected flowers are placed in a thinned copper boiler or still, 20 pounds of roses and 15 gallons of water at a charge, and distillation for about 45 minutes yields 30 to 35 pounds of rose water. This is concentrated by redistilling after which the attar is skimmed off as it rises to the surface. The rose gardens occupy about 20,000 acres, in an area of 80 miles by 30 on the southern slope of the Balkans, at an average height of 1,500 feet. They yield annually 35,000,000 of 45,000,000 pounds, or 8,000,000,000 roses, producing one cup of attar from 100 to 120 pounds. The average production of attar is 175,000 ounces.

Next "Calldown."

Jack was sitting near his uncle at the breakfast table when his mother came in and placed some bread before the uncle's plate. Jack watched his uncle as he sat silently hurrying through his meal. When his mother entered the room again Jack said: "Mamma, I guess I'll have to thank you for bringing Uncle Harry that bread."

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Farmers Will Find Combined Horse Barn and Shed a Great Convenience.

STRUCTURE SHOWN IN DETAIL

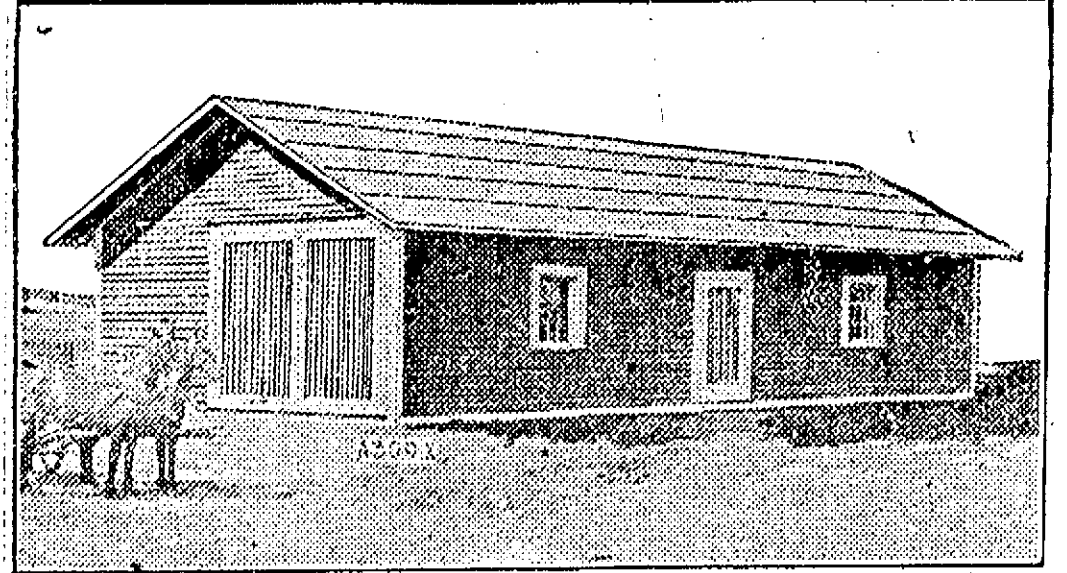
In This Building, Designed by Experts, Arrangements for Every Sort of Tool Needed on the Farm May Be Made With Perfect Precision.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1227 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only include two-cent stamp for reply.

Most farmers do not care to allow the money they spend in farm machinery to be wasted by the rapid deterioration of this machinery from exposure to the elements. Quite often it is possible to give up a portion of one of the barns to the implement storage space. The combined horse barn and implement shed is a common and useful structure. There are advantages in building an entirely separate structure for housing the farm implements. As a rule there are enough duties to be performed in connection with the maintenance of farm machinery to warrant the construction of a separate building. A farm workshop is a necessary thing and the implement shed furnishes an excellent location for it.

The type of structure will depend to a certain extent upon the farm upon which it is located, but there are a few things which should be included in such a structure, no matter what its surroundings. The floor construction and the arrangement and size of doors should be given considerable attention. The design illustrated here suggests a structure which is well adapted to the purpose, and the cost of its erection is not excessive.

It is 24 feet in width by 50 feet in length. There is a 16-foot door in each end for the easy entrance of the larger farm implements, and there is a small



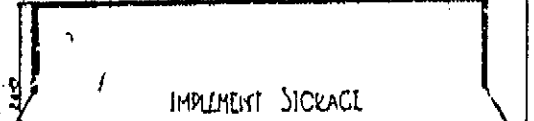
Farm Implement Storage Barn.

door in the side to be used when passing in and out and for the carrying in of hand tools and other small farm implements.

Farm machinery and implements depreciate about 10 per cent a year when they are properly housed and kept painted. The loss from leaving tools out in the weather is enormous. An implement shed constructed in this manner is a great convenience in doing repair work.

All farm machines require overhauling in the winter time to put them in a thorough working condition during the busy time in spring. A house of this kind makes it easy to take the machines apart and examine every wheel and every casting, so that the worn parts may be replaced and the whole machine gone over with paint or linseed oil.

This implement house has a concrete wall extending all around the outside



and it has a concrete floor to keep the tools and machinery up from the ground and to keep them dry to prevent rusting.

The sides and ends are built in the usual way by using a light sill and 2-by-4 studding covered with drop siding or clapboards. The roof is constructed by 2-by-4 rafters with matched roofing boards covered with roll roofing. This advantage in using matched roofing boards is to prevent the wind from flapping the roll roofing. Good roofing boards will sometimes double the lasting qualities of the roof.

Some farmers build a regular repair shop in one end or in the center. The shop is provided with a blacksmith kit and all the necessary woodworking tools to make small repairs on any farm machine or implement; such work as replacing lost bolts or broken braces, or replacing worn parts upon new ones in the winter time, between crop periods.

But a farmer is helpless without tools. It is not necessary to collect an expensive outfit of blacksmith's, machinist's or carpenter's tools, but a small, navit, vice, drillpress, with a large assortment of cold chisels, punches, hammers, wrenches and tongs, will enable a farmer to do a good deal of blacksmith tinkering and save many trips to town during the busy season, when time is an object.

A few carpenter's tools, such as saws, a square, a couple of good heavy hammers, with a brace and bits and a few wrenches and half a dozen chisels will give a handy farmer enough tools to do extensive repairing.

Farm machinery and implements are made with standard patterns so that repairs may be ordered for almost any implement manufactured. There

are so many different patterns that mistakes may occur in filling an order, so it is a good plan to get all such orders off to the factory a long time before the machines are needed. The difference between preparing a good seedbed in the spring or doing a hurry-up job at the end of the seedling season depends more upon management in this respect than upon hard work or extensive seedling outfits.

A good implement shed is a valuable acquisition to any farm, because it places a farmer in a position to attend to little things at the proper time to prevent trouble later.

In building an implement shed it is a good plan to use plenty of concrete in the foundation, and if it has a concrete floor the full size of the building, the machines may be moved about much easier.

The object of a machinery shed is to protect farm implements and machines from the weather. If machines stand on the ground, moisture comes up from below sufficient at times to rust every iron part of a machine that is not covered with paint, oil or grease.

A floor for the purpose of preventing this damage should be made by a sidewalk is constructed. The ground is laid off in divisions 4 or 5 feet in width by 2-by-4 that is held in place by stakes. The top of the 2-by-4 is leveled so the concrete when filled in and tamped and properly surfaced with a layer of cement mortar is struck off level with the top of the 2-by-4 guide.

That's Gratitude.

Conrad Keller, justice of the peace, was for 30 years a druggist in Indianapolis, and many years ago, Keller says, when he was a single man, he slept in a room in the rear of his drug store.

Late one night, after he had gone to bed, he heard a knock at the front door, and arose and opened it. A man living in the neighborhood entered and asked whether he might use the telephone to call the doctor for his little daughter, who was seriously ill. The request was granted.

About noon the next day the same man again entered the store and asked to use the telephone a second time.

"Sure," said Keller. "By the way, how is your little girl?"

"Oh, she's all right," the visitor replied. "The doctor came and left a prescription, and she's getting along fine."

"Where did you get the prescription filled?"

"Why, down at the next corner. I didn't like to wake you up again, so I went down there."

"Just to square yourself now," Keller

concluded, "you go down to the other corner to call the doctor the next time, and come up to me to get the prescription filled."—Indianapolis News.

When the Tongue Is Coated.

Time was when a coated tongue was associated only with impaired digestive organs, but science has now found that many other things beside digestive troubles may produce marked changes in the appearance of the tongue. If the base of the tongue is fractured, the tongue will acquire a heavy coating. This fact leads to the belief that various disturbances of the nerves affect the appearance of the tongue. Therefore, if your tongue is furred, don't jump to the conclusion that your stomach is upset; it is just as likely that your nerves are upset by overwork, eye-strain, lack of sleep or the multitude of other causes that effect the nerves.

Blight-Killed Wood Valuable.

The department of agriculture has issued a circular to the effect that experiments conducted by the forest service of the department to determine the value of chestnut wood that has been blight-killed, show that it is just as durable as healthy timber. Posts, poles and ties made from infected timber show that, after three years' use, they are as sound as timber not infected. Blight-killed timber, which had seasoned on the stump for several years, and which had lost its bark, resisted decay better than healthy wood from which the bark was not removed.

Quit Colleges for Munion Shops.

To help forward meeting the over-increasing demand for munitions of war numerous groups of young students belonging to more than 200 Italian state universities have signified their willingness to quit the lecture halls for the workshops. In encouragement of this movement the Italian government has decided to grant exceptional concessions in the matter of studies, exemptions and degrees, so that their patriotism may not prove a handicap to their nation in their future professional career.

An Important State.

The state of Bahia, one of the largest and most important of the Union of Brazil, occupies an area four-fifths the size of France, and has a population estimated at 2,000,000, of which the capital, the city of Bahia, contains 310,000. Its coast line of 635 miles is longer than that of any other state in Brazil, and the great bay of Salvador is navigable for 620 miles within the state.

May Be an Exodus.

Boxes of food are to be placed in the north woods for the use of hunters who get lost. Happy thought—maybe there will be an exodus of hoboes to the north woods.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Strong Into treating them more leniently.

Benefit of Deep Breathing. Deep breathing is an excellent preventive against catching cold or will head off one that has just been caught. Everybody ought to take twelve deep breaths every day and do this breathing outside or with windows wide open, be the weather cold, warm, dry, damp, clear or cloudy. Deep breathing is imperative for all asthmatics, cold sufferers and chilly people.

When It Pays to Be Sick

By PHILLIP P. JACOBS, Assistant Secretary National Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Rosie stood in a corner of the school hall, crying bitterly when Miss Chamberlain came to her and asked for the cause of her tears. In broken tones, she said, "Please, teacher, Mary can go on the roof and I can't."

"Why can't you go?"

"Because I'm too well."

The "roof" is a term used to designate the open-air school. It is only for sickly children, who are run down and likely to get consumption. Mary had been selected by the school doctor and

the spring came and the birds began to nest in the old alder trees in the back yard of the school and the teacher began to point out the new things in nature. Mary's daily account of the school became an event in the life of the family. When, at the end of the year, the doctor told Mary that she would have to go back into the regular school room and that her place would have to be taken by some other little girl or boy, with pinched cheeks and undernourished body, Mary felt like crying just as little Rosie had done a year ago, because she was now so healthy that she could no longer go to the school on the roof.

There are over 1,000 open-air schools in the United States, bringing life and health to boys and girls who study and work the while. Had Cross Christmas seals are responsible for the establishment of these schools.

Old Hats Made New.

There is no need for faded hats, either felt or straw, for hats will come out of the dyepot as good as new by following the general dyeing directions. A big dishpan is a convenient vessel to do the boiling in, and a saucer placed on top keeps the hat under water; of course, there being no folds, the dye does not need to be stirred, and 15 minutes is generally long enough for the boiling. The crown has to be dried and shaped over a bowl of tin pail, whichever fits best, and the brim should be propped up to the shape in which you wish to dry it. When you are going to change the shape of a straw hat and sew it on a more modern frame, it is best to rip the straw apart.

Happy Pupil Gaining Health in Open-Air School.

For two weeks she was having the time of her life, much to the envy of Rosie, her older sister, and her other playmates. Already, the thin form was beginning to fill out, and the cheeks were beginning to get fatter, and a tinge of red could be traced here and there.

"Why, they give us a great big glass of milk and lots of crackers in the middle of the morning and the middle of the afternoon," said Mary, over the family supper table, after the first day at the open-air school. Rosie's eyes grew bigger and bigger and she began to wish that she were sick.

But when cold weather came on, Rosie began to taunt her sister about it, saying that she would freeze sitting outside while those who were within walls would keep nice and warm. Mary cared little for these taunts, however, because her sitting-out bag and soapstone, with the sventer, hood and mittens provided by the Antituberculosis society kept her good and warm. Even though the thermometer went down to zero and below, Mary sat and studied and played out on the roof in all sorts of weather with a band of some twenty other children.

What a happy family they were, and how they did grow! All through the winter they played and worked. When

More Love Alone Will Not Produce Happy Marriages, Asserts College Professor

If you and "the sweetest girl in the world" have nothing more in common than mere love, don't dare to get married, is the advice of Prof. James E. Cutler of Western Reserve university at Cleveland.

In Professor Cutler's scientific opinion something more than just love is essential to a successful marriage. The "something more" is the enjoyment a couple finds in working together, in other words, the spirit of partnership.

"Make your wife a partner, even in business," the professor says. "It's much better to take your wife in partnership in your business than to employ some other woman. And if you don't think the girl whom you believe you love would make a fit partner, don't marry her."

"There is no foundation for the belief that women are not fitted to do various kinds of work. Many men are afraid to have their wives earn money, thinking it a reflection upon themselves. But women must have interests that will occupy their time. There are not many divorces or desertions when this fact is recognized."

"The traditional home where the father was a sort of patriarch and master of the house has disappeared, according to the Western Reserve man. It was very acceptable while it lasted, but modern social and industrial conditions have made it impossible. The home of the future will be one where the wife is installed as a full partner in all undertakings."

Steam Power From the Sun

Many inventors have devised schemes for utilizing the heat of the sun for industrial purposes, but it is believed that an Englishman in Egypt has achieved the most practical success in this line. He has erected a plant in which the sun generates steam, though a parabolic mirror. These are set in framework in such a position as to throw sun rays upon long troughs, through which water flows in shallow streams. The reflectors move automatically and produce heat enough to bring the water to boiling point. The steam generated operates a pump used in irrigating fields at some distance.

INTERESTING INFORMATION

A peculiarly clear, tough and durable celluloid has been invented in England for automobile windshields.

The beginning of the war about 32,000 trucks have been shipped from this country to countries of Europe.

Women chauffeurs are stated to be a success in Glasgow, Scotland. One firm has about forty women driving cabs.

It is somewhat curious that the places of the highest and the lowest humidity in the United States are both in Texas.

A supplementary shift key for typewriters has been invented to permit lower case letters to be written slightly above the line to serve several purposes.

The loss of a rubber tyre growing in the Bahama's has been woven in Germany into the lightest textile yet known that is suitable for tire preservers.

Almost a whole gymnasium is contained in a new chair in which a seated person, by pulling straps over his shoulders, manipulates levers and

weights that exercise most of his muscles.

A bed that folds into a wall and is hidden by a pair of doors is the idea of a Colorado inventor.

An electric fare box for street cars that has been invented automatically registers the correct number of fares paid by each kind of coin dropped into it.

So sensitive is electrical apparatus invented by a French scientist that it will detect the presence of one part of bichloride of potash in 200,000,000 parts of water.

At Mother's Knee

Oh, to be a man!
And to wander hillside and free
Across the great green mountain tops
That call and call to me!
Across the bare brown mountain tops
Beyond the purple sea,
Where strange flowers grow, and strange
Folk go,
The there that I would be!

Oh, to be a man!
For the children at my knee
Would miss me if I went away.
"Would miss me and grieve for me."
So, quiet, here at home I stay!
It's not for such as me,
That strange flowers grow, and strange
Folk go,
Beyond the purple sea.

And 'tis, oh, to be a man!
For the children at my knee
One of these days will go their way,
Across the purple sea,
Where strange flowers grow, and strange
Folk go,
And I shall miss them through the days,
The children at my knee!
—Ruth S. Alexander, in New York Times.

FAVORITE OF THE FILMS



Dorothy Dandely, Popular member of the Pathé organization.

Health and Beauty Hints.

Heavy eyebrows are just as unattractive as the lack of them. The superfluous hairs can be removed, and those remaining should be brushed daily.

If the skin is dry one should apply cold cream to it before retiring every night. Care should be taken not to use a strong soap. In fact, soap should not be used often, for it has a drying effect. Outman used in the water has a cleansing and softening effect.

The drangment of the hair has a great deal to do with one's appearance. The woman nearing the forty mark should spend much time in determining which style is most becoming to her. She should cling to that style, no matter what new fashion may be introduced.

Equal parts of orris root and chalk make a simple, wholesome tooth powder.

Painful corns on the bottom of the feet are created by putting several layers of adhesive plaster to act as a kind of cushion over the corn. This keeps the corn protected from friction and in time it will disappear.

For a shiny nose, make a lotion of one dram of boracic acid and mix it with four ounces of rosewater. Apply as often as necessary. Be careful of your diet, and highly seasoned foods, extremes of heat and cold and anything spirituous.

Give your scalp and hair plenty of ventilation. Do this at night, allowing the hair to fall over the shoulders. Shake it out and sometimes give it a sunning. On a mild day sit before an open window for the air to blow through the hair.

Morning Headaches.

Early morning headaches may be due to many causes—eye strain, kidney trouble, dissipation, too much smoking, overeating of proteous, excessive mental labor or too high blood pressure. The Medical Record quotes some observations by the French Doctor Renon, which extended over 15 years and in which he found in many cases excessively high blood tension.

When the persistent headaches are so severe that they unfit the sufferer for work, it is generally found that his heart is enlarged and his kidneys are affected. Such cases often speedily terminate fatally, but intense treatment will alleviate the symptoms.

Rare Old Book.

Many rare old books are worth many times their weight in gold, but the most valuable modern book has recently been completed, for an American millionaire. This remarkable book is a volume of Kyats' poems illuminated on vellum, and illustrated throughout with hand-painted miniatures. The cover is composed of more than 4,400 separate pieces of colored leather, forming an intricate design, which in turn is completed by 1,900 precious stones. The value of the book is, of course, enormous.

Matter of Necessity.

"When Doctor Piliers drove a horse he set a poor beast stand for hours in the cold without a blanket."

"Yes?"

"But I notice that he never forgets to cover the engine of his automobile."

"Oh, well, Doctor Piliers probably thought the horse would go all the faster for having stood a while in the cold, but he knows his automobile well."

To enable prospective purchasers of pianos to learn how much room they will occupy paper patterns the exact size of the bases or instruments have been invented.

A new machine for hotel and restaurant kitchens washes vegetables thoroughly without injury by forcing hot water among them as they are held in a glass-walled tank.

The inventor of a steel railroad die that also serves as a cattle guard claims it can be laid in half the time required for a wooden die and will prevent weeds caused by rails spreading.

Go Slow.

Don't put too fine a point to your foot for fear it should get blunted. Cervantes.

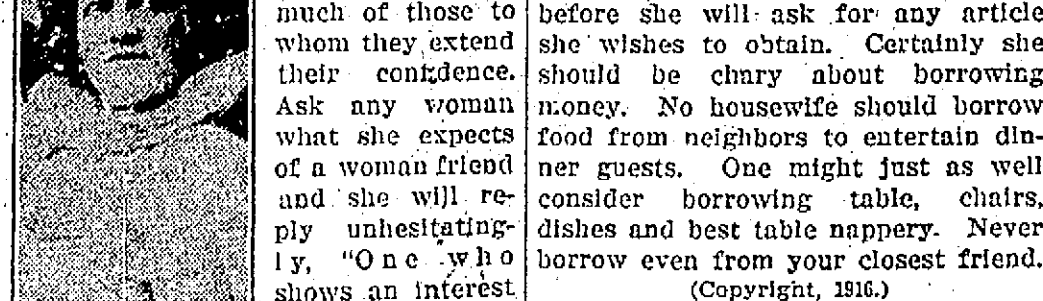
"Friends" Who Are Worst Foes

By LAURA JEAN LIBBEY.

The fault was grave; I might have known it. What far too soon, alas! I learned. The heart can find itself alone, and faith may oft be unreturned.

There is no sentiment in this world more eagerly sought and longed for than a friendship which is supposed to be true and deep. It is surprising to find how many kinds of friendships there are.

There should be a limit between the closest of friendships indulged in by women. Borrowing should be encouraged unless it is unavoidable. A proud, spirited woman will go before she will ask for any article she wishes to obtain. Certainly she should be chary about borrowing money. No housewife should borrow food from neighbors to entertain dinner guests. One might just as well consider borrowing table, chairs, dishes and best table napery. Never borrow even from your closest friend. (Copyright, 1916.)



World's Election Laws

Election laws throughout the world vary enormously. We take it as a matter of course that a man or woman must be twenty-one years old to vote, Girard observes in the Philadelphia Ledger.

In Hungary men vote at twenty, but in Austria, which the Irish bullmaker would designate the "major half" of Emperor Charles Joseph's empire, men must be twenty-four.

We hear a great deal about Prussianism these days. A Prussian cannot vote under twenty-five. Nor can the congenere Belgian cast a ballot at a more tender age.

Up in Denmark folks grow up slowly, and thirty years is the minimum limit for a voter. Japanese are supposed to know enough at twenty-five to use the ballot wisely.

The czar fixes things nicely in the matter of elections. As you know, he has a great army even in times of peace.

But no Russian soldier can vote. Nor can a Russian student or policeman. The theory is that these classes of men can easily conspire so as to act in unison, which might at certain times cause formidable combinations.

In Portugal domestic servants were formerly not allowed to vote. French and Italian soldiers when under arms cannot enjoy the franchise. England disqualifies anybody who accepts charitable relief, but she also puts a premium upon the highbrow.

The United Kingdom's eight universities send nine members to parliament.

Mothers' Cook Book

A good dish for the Family. A Punch for you need not fear to give to the children is made as follows: Prepare a rich cranberry jelly, carefully straining, to remove all seeds. To a quart of the jelly add the juice of a lemon and a tablespoonful of gelatin softened in cold water, add enough cold water to make two quarts, freeze and serve as a trappe or punch.

Veal Omelet.

Put three cups of cooked veal through the meat chopper with a good slice of salt pork and three small crackers rolled fine, then add one beaten egg, two tablespoonfuls of softened butter, one teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper and nutmeg. Mold in the form of an oblong loaf, put in a pan with softened butter and fine cracker crumbs. Bake several times, adding more crumbs so that at the last it may have a brown crust. Bake one hour; serve thinly sliced with tomato sauce.

French Roast Goose.

Clean and truss a young fat goose, removing all the fat possible from the vent. Stuff with bread, four parboiled onions, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a half cupful of cooked chestnuts, a little grated nutmeg, and salt and pepper. Put the goose in a saucepan, breast down, on a bed of sliced carrots, celery and one onion chopped fine, a little marjoram, clove and parsley sprinkled over the vegetables. Cook in a very hot oven for 30 minutes, then lower the heat and cook three and a half hours slowly for a six-pound goose. Use the giblets for a sauce. Brown four tablespoonfuls of flour with the same amount of fat, add a half cupful of water and when smooth add milk to thin the sauce to the right consistency. A half cupful of ripe olives, chopped, added to the sauce improves it.

Caper Stuffing for Fish.

Take three slices of dry bread and a small slice of salt pork finely chopped. Pour boiling water over the bread, squeeze dry, add the pork, a tablespoonful of melted butter and one teaspoonful of capers chopped, a half teaspoonful of marjoram, mix well and stuff the fish.

Cream Cucumber Sauce for Fish.

Beat a cupful of cream until stiff and add a tablespoonful of vinegar. If the cream is sour less vinegar is needed. Add a half cupful of finely-cut cucumber to the cream, season with salt and pepper.

Why Some Are Color-Blind.

That part of the eye called the retina is divided into little structures, some of which can perceive a slowly moving ray of light. Others can see only medium or rapidly moving light. The slow waves look red, the medium green or yellow and the rapid waves blue or violet. When any of these delicate eye structures lose the power of visualizing the colors which they were destined to see the eye's owner becomes color blind, being unable to differentiate between red and green or blue.

Kept at Home.

"Is your outlook on life changed, now that you are a married man?" "I suspect so," replied the benedict who was formerly a big bachelor. "At least I am denied the opportunities for studying night life I used to have."

Money.

Money doesn't go as far as it did, but you have to go about as far as ever to get it.—Philadelphia Press.

Things That Are New.

A new stock for shotguns is so formed that it can be held in the usual way against a man's right shoulder, but aimed with his left eye.

A British inventor has perfected a single device that launches a boat from a vessel with a sling and automatically releases it as soon as it touches the water.

A new light automobile is driven by the friction of drums at the ends of its crank shaft against the tires of its rear wheels and is steered through pivoted axles.

Australian engineers have invented three-trail switches for use by railroads where three rails are laid in each track to accommodate rolling stock of different gauges.

To save time in unloading bulk cargoes from vessels, there has been invented a gasoline propelled motor scoop that can be driven about their decks and holds.

To prevent the formation of wrinkles around the eyes a German has invented a resilient band to be worn around a person's head, terminating in

CARELESS SNEEZING AND ITS DANGERS

By DR. SAMUEL G. DIXON, Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania.

Let the innocent bystander beware of the careless or ignorant individual who takes no precaution to cover the nose and mouth to catch the spray when sneezing. Such carelessness should be resented as you would resent the dangerous habit of spitting.

When you sneeze, a spray of the secretions from the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract and the throat is thrown into the air for quite some distance around you. This spray often carries germs of disease. From some forms of leprosy and tuberculosis, thousands of germs that will produce those diseases, are breathed in by those who are standing within the zone of the spray.

Many of the influenza or so-called colds are communicated from one person to another in the same way. Some healthy people have disease-producing organisms that are sneezed out and if taken into the respiratory tract of others who have less resistance, they will lead to serious results.

Mirrors at Curves.

To make the world-famed scenic drive through Denver's municipal mountain park system all the more safe and enjoyable, two large mirrors have been placed at the sharpest curves on the Bear creek canyon section of the road. These provide a practical guard against accidents by enabling people to see whether any motor cars or other vehicles are approaching from the opposite side of the curve. The mirrors are three feet high by five feet wide and are mounted on iron pipe securely cemented in solid rock on the outer edge of the road. They are carefully set in heavy wood frames which are covered by the substantial and attractive copper glass in store fronts. The frames are so constructed as to prevent injury from moisture. The cost of the mirrors and the work of installing amounts to about \$50 each.

Hard to Please.

"That manicure made a poor job of my nails."

"But the smile she gave you!"

"Shucks! I don't deny that it made my heart beat faster for a moment, but I fail to see how her smile improved my personal appearance."

Even Faces of Immigrants Changed by Air of Freedom in America, Says Londoner

"There is something in America that seems to change even the physiognomy of the people who come here and they become American in looks as well as in thought," said a London doctor while visiting here. "They are beginning to recognize this American type abroad. Even those who were not born in America develop into the American type after ten or twenty years in this country. Perhaps it is the freedom of thought and action that brings about the change. You know the poor man of Europe—the peasant—has no freedom of action and thought, and when he comes to America and learns what it is to act as he likes and think as he likes it changes his whole countenance. This is what makes the American type, even of the immigrants after they have had a few years of this new spiritual atmosphere."

Poultry Pointers

The direct rays of the sun will kill disease germs if they come in contact with them, and this shows how necessary it is to have clean, large windows in the henhouse to permit the sun's rays free access.

If it has not been done, be sure that the henhouse roof is water-tight, and the sides windproof so that the house can be kept dry and the fowls protected from drafts, especially when on the roosts at night.

Plenty of good yellow corn, fed twice or three times a day, all they will eat each time, will make the geese nice and fat for the market.

If there is a pile of old house plaster anywhere on the premises, dump some of it in the corner of the poultry house. Whatever you do or leave undone, do not allow the drinking dishes to remain unfilled for any length of time.

Generally speaking, an average hen, will consume three ounces of grain per day, or over a bushel in the course of a year.

Keep the henhouses away from the barn unless you do not mind the animals becoming infested with lice. Fowls and animals should not be quartered under the same roof.

Turkeys eat less and sell for more per pound than anything raised on the farm.

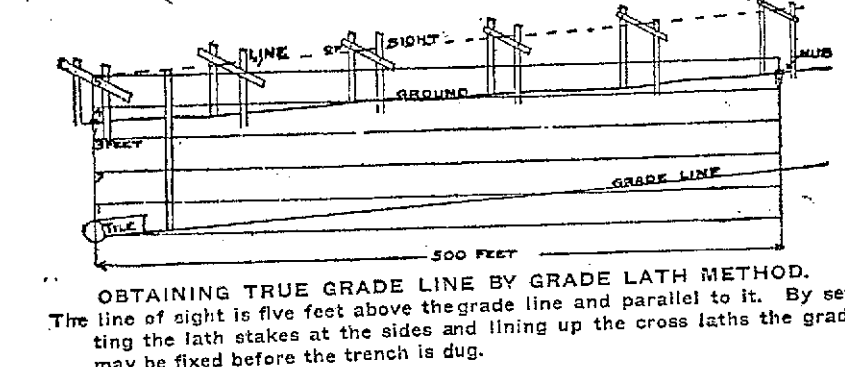
THOROUGH DRAINAGE FARM PRACTICE

The farmer should study conditions causing poor drainage on his land and find remedy for it—then he should plan drainage system to overcome the trouble

By JOHN T. STEWART, C. E. Agricultural Engineer, University of Minnesota.

It is not an uncommon thing for a landowner to fight a drainage assessment, on land which has a market value of from \$20 to \$30 per acre, and at almost the same time buy another tract of similar land, at the market price. His desire is to acquire more acres, under the false idea that his prosperity will be denoted by the amount of land in his possession. He does not realize that one acre of thoroughly-drained land may bring him a greater income, with half the labor and expense of cultivation, than two acres of the undrained land; or that it could be acquired at one-third to one-half the cost of the newly-bought acre. This extra land is purchased with the idea that land values will rise. As the real value of land is regulated by its improvements and productivity, the landowner whose only object is to acquire more acres, rather than to improve the land already in his possession, is an "undrained citizen," as he expects to be the gainer through his neighbor's improvements.

The idea is popular, especially among the owners of wet lands, that the removal of surplus water by drainage would be of great benefit to the state or community at large. While this is true to a certain extent, and while wet lands belonging to the pub-

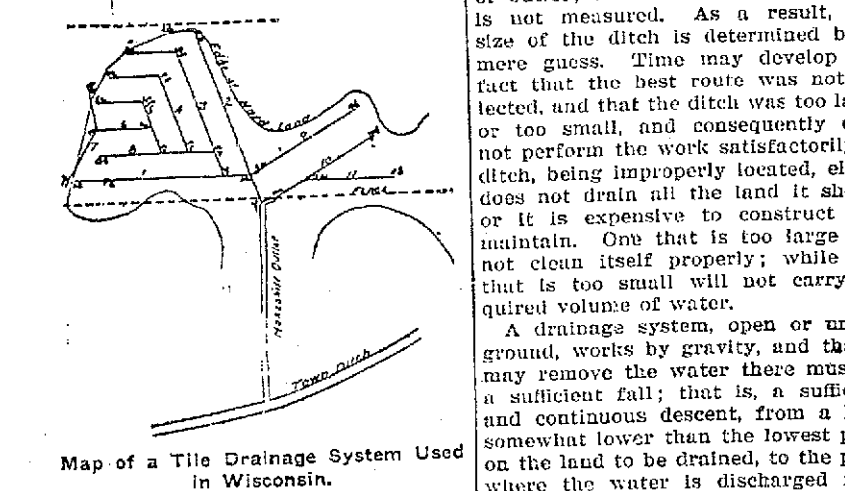


OBTAINING TRUE GRADE LINE BY GRADE LATH METHOD. The line of lath is five feet above the grade line and parallel to it. By setting the lath stakes at the sides and lining up the cross laths the grade may be fixed before the trench is dug.

It may be justly held chargeable with the share in the cost of improvement, the facts do not justify the inference that the state should pay it. The correct idea, in raising funds for drainage works, is that the acre more directly benefited is the acre to pay the expense.

Many landowners will oppose a drainage improvement for the reason that the ditch will, in part, be located on their land. They will do this, even in the face of the fact that from one-fourth to three-fourths of their land, because it is too wet, produces only about half of what it should, in the ordinary year. They actually prefer to stand the yearly loss of half a crop or more, rather than allow one-fifth to one-eighth part of this wet land to be occupied by a ditch which would so thoroughly drain the whole tract that it could be cultivated up to the banks of the ditch.

The benefits accruing from drainage are well illustrated in the improvement of a small farm, of 72.80 acres, recently purchased by the state of Minnesota. Six hundred and fifteen dollars were spent in draining this farm. The land had been bought by the state



Map of a Tile Drainage System Used in Wisconsin.

for the specific purpose of cultivation. The 72.80 acres cost \$7,033.45. Out of this there was used for highway purposes, four acres; non-productive land in sloughs, five acres; ten acres producing half a crop, equal in non-productive land, to five acres; a total of 14 non-productive acres. The rest of the 72.80 acres, 58.80 acres, cost a total of \$1,277.20 per acre. A system of underdrainage was introduced, by which the five acres of non-productive land in sloughs, and the ten acres which produced half a crop, are made equal in productive qualities to the same area of the other tillable land. The total cultivable area is thus increased from 58.80 to 72.80 acres. The return to the farm, then, is \$1,277.20, or a net gain of \$852.20. In other words ten additional acres have been added to the farm at a

BITS OF INFORMATION

Since 1870 white illiteracy in Georgia has been reduced from 27 to 7 per cent, and black from 92 to 36 per cent.

To aid in walking on icy sidewalks an inventor has patented device for a non-slippping material, that can be clamped on shoes.

Electric locomotives are in use in Switzerland, in which powerful electric magnets are used instead of couplings in drawing cars.

Tokyo has 2,244,796 inhabitants.

The word "pluto" is often incorrectly applied to vessels of gold. It is derived from the word pluton, which in Spanish means wrought silver.

To save time in unloading bulk cargoes from vessels there has been invented a gasoline propelled motor scoop that can be driven about their decks and holds.

According to the manufacturing plants of the 30 large rubber tree companies in the United States, their output during the present calendar year will exceed 11,000,000 tires, of an average value of \$20 at retail.

China has the longest national hymn. Both the incumbent of the pastorate of the Methodist church at Saffley, Tex., and his predecessor, are one armed.

Long utilized by the Indians for cooking their food, petroleum deposits of Ecuador have been investigated by scientists and will be developed commercially.

While the mule will continue to be the standard draft animal in the South, a great deal of investigation of heavy horses on the farms is going on.

By raising the dam which impounds water for Bombay eight and one-half feet, its capacity was increased 10,800,000 gallons.

A baby carrier to be hung on the back of an automobile seat, and which can be folded flat when empty, has been patented.

A novel automobile speedometer can be set to regulate the speed of a car and prevent it being run more than a determined distance.

The surface of the Caspian sea has been gradually sinking for several years until now navigation has been impeded at several points.

cost of only \$81.50 against \$129.72 per acre, paid for tillable land and in the original purchase.

But this added value of \$682.20 does not represent all the benefits which have come to the farm from the introduction of underdrainage. The disintegration of sloughs, and the appearance of the land in other places, peculiar to the division of the land into regular, and therefore more easily cultivated fields. Such fields, having no similar land, at the market price, His desire is to acquire more acres, under the false idea that his prosperity will be denoted by the amount of land in his possession. He does not realize that one acre of thoroughly-drained land may bring him a greater income, with half the labor and expense of cultivation, than two acres of the undrained land; or that it could be acquired at one-third to one-half the cost of the newly-bought acre. This extra land is purchased with the idea that land values will rise. As the real value of land is regulated by its improvements and productivity, the landowner whose only object is to acquire more acres, rather than to improve the land already in his possession, is an "undrained citizen," as he expects to be the gainer through his neighbor's improvements.

Furthermore, a field which in some seasons is productive, and in others non-productive by reason of excessive moisture, may be more detrimental to the farmer's success than a swampy land; for such lands are often plowed, planted, cultivated, and then the crop is destroyed by an influx of water; whereas, not only are they made non-productive, but labor and seed are lost. Drainage not only removes the risk of such losses but improves the landscape by substituting broad, fully cultivated areas for such as are dotted with sloughs, breeding frogs and mosquitoes and giving off odors from quakes and decaying vegetation. It drenches and gives off odors from quakes and decaying vegetation. It drenches and gives off odors from quakes and decaying vegetation. It drenches and gives off odors from quakes and decaying vegetation.

The kind, size and completeness of the drainage works needed in a given locality, the methods of doing the work and adjusting the costs, must be determined by the local conditions. What is good practice in one place may be impractical in another. The character of the ground, surface slopes, crops raised, and value of land, all have a bearing on the subject. In any locality the first consideration is an outlet or channel by which the water may be carried away. In some localities nature has provided such an outlet. In others, it may be necessary for several landowners to band together and construct a channel, of sufficient size and depth to serve as the main outlet of a network of ditches which will give relief during wet years. In many parts of the state, where such outlets naturally exist, or are already completed, crops have suffered from an excess of water in the immediate vicinity, for the reason that the water from the cultivated fields could not readily escape. Consequently, for complete drainage, it is necessary to have, on the individual farm, a thorough system for collecting the water as it falls and carrying it to the main outlet.

Unless the ground is very flat, the location of proposed drains can be determined when the ground is free from vegetable growths. A heavy growth of crops or weeds may cause low places to look high and high places low. A field freshly plowed or mowed is in the best condition for locating lines of drainage. If such a field is examined carefully after a heavy rain, it will be little danger of making a mistake in locating the lines. If these are at once marked out by a

face-drains is not, therefore, lost, even when it is intended to later introduce an underdrainage system.

The individual farmer with small means should first select the area the most land at the least expense. In a rolling country, where sufficient fall can be had for outlets near the surface, or without expensive open ditches, small tiles can be used around the sides of drainage areas, or at the edge of a slough. This method often improves large tracts at small cost, and as the improved lands increase in productivity, funds will be supplied by which the tile lines can be extended, connected, and the expensive mains finally put in. This method has been used in many of the best tiled countries. In some instances it has been twenty years from the laying of the first laterals to the completion of the last main.

Immediately after construction, provision should be made for annual maintenance. A drainage improvement, properly carried out and maintained, will add its initial cost to the value of the land and pay a dividend on the original investment.

DIAGRAM OF A LINE OF LEVELS.

Diagram showing a line of levels with points A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, and a line of levels.

BEAVER AN EXPERT WORKER

Little Animal Excels Lumber Jack as Tree-Feller and Is a Prize Dam Builder.

"The most expert lumber jack is inferior to the beaver as a tree-feller. He cuts down trees in the most scientific way. He can fell a tree so it will fall toward the pond where he wishes to construct his home, thus saving himself unnecessary work.

"After the trees are felled the beaver, or rather the beaver's dam, is a masterpiece of construction. He works chiefly by night, for he is a nocturnal worker. The moon is his lantern, the quiet of the night his inspiration, his sharp teeth are his hatchet and chisel, and his little paws are his means of conveyance. His speed, his hammer and his saw, his hard, flat, hairless, scaly tail is a propeller when he is swimming and a balance when he is cutting timber, for he stands on his hind legs while gnawing down trees.

"The beaver is a strict vegetarian and his diet consists chiefly of bark, tender shoots and water plants. The tender shoots furnish the bark he most likes are the cottonwood, poplar, elm, yellow, birch, aspen and boxelder. He does not eat.

"To food low ground, the beaver sometimes builds a dam exceeding 50 feet in length. They usually cut it out with the curve facing upstream. The foundation is built of

poles, four or five feet long by an inch or two thick. These they lay crosswise, filling all crevices with mud.

"The beaver digs up mud with his fore feet, then holds it close to his breast with his fore legs, swims to the place where he has started his dam, and having deposited it in its proper place, he mounds down with his paws—not with his tail as has been believed."

COMPARISON.

"Dr. Isaiah B. Scott, Methodist bishop of Africa," said a Methodist divine, "collected in Mexico a great deal of valuable ethnological matter."

"Talking about cannibalism one day, Bishop Scott declared:

"Your cannibal is not wicked. He eats other people as you and I go to church—in order to improve himself."

"For he has been taught that he will acquire the virtues of his neighbor, by eating him."

"A savage cannibal," he ended, "is a saintly chap alongside of a civilized backslider."

Too Severe.

Doctor—Your husband needs some good exercise to restore him.

Mrs. X—Like playing golf?

Doctor—More violent than that.

Mrs. X—I have it! I'll send him down to make a few purchases at the bargain counter during the rush hours.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES.

It required one and one-half pounds of leather to double top and heel one pair of a Bath (Me.) policeman's shoes.

A new trap to be attached to a refrigerator drain pipe permits waste water to flow out, but prevents the entrance of warm air or vermin.

On the Mail Route

By H. M. EGBERT
(Copyright, 1918, by W. G. Chapman.)

It was seventeen miles by dog sled to Esquimaux Harbor, and Alphonse had plenty of time to cover it. He had plenty of time to cover it. He had plenty of time to cover it. He had plenty of time to cover it. He had plenty of time to cover it.

But Alphonse had another cause for looking forward to his arrival at Esquimaux. There lived Nanette, his sweetheart, who had pledged herself to become engaged to him as soon as he secured the contract. And he had secured it, and was on his way to present the visible proof in the shape of his own presence.

He knew how bitterly his rival, Jean Petit, had resented his winning the girl's love. Jean had been half drunk ever since Alphonse secured the mail contract, and Alphonse learned all along the road of the threats that he had made against him.

Alphonse was not thinking of them. Now he was thinking of Jean Petit. All his thoughts were concentrated upon Nanette as the dogs swung over the hill into the miles of stunted birch wood that line the trail to within seven miles of the terminus.

As he did so a figure leaped out from among the trees, and in the preceding year, tall stalks of aborted trees and tangled briar roots, and seized him by the arms. Alphonse recognized Jean, mad with drink, mad to the point of murder. He knew that

he was no match for him in physical strength. Alphonse was wiry, but Jean was built like a stunted giant. The dogs seized the opportunity to come to a standstill. The leaders promptly coiled themselves up in the snow, while the two men struggled in the sleigh.

Alphonse said nothing, because this was hardly a time to talk. He wished he could get at his gun, but it was in his belt and the leather sheath had slipped around to the back.

"I am going to kill you," said Jean Petit. "I am going to kill you, and nobody will know who did it. Your bones will have been picked white by the wolves long before the carrier passes here on his way from Esquimaux."

Alphonse said nothing, but he could see murder in Jean's eyes and smell his whisky-laden breath.

"After a few moments I shall ask Nanette to marry me," continued Jean. "She loved me before you came, and she will love me again."

He whipped the knife out of his belt, but Alphonse, who had been watching for that movement, fung himself at him, and the two men wrangled in the deep snow. To and fro they staggered. Jean was much stronger than Alphonse, but the two were fighting for one man's life, and that man's desperation lent him a valuable ethnological matter.

Alphonse said nothing, but he could see murder in Jean's eyes and smell his whisky-laden breath.

mail bag on top of him. The crowd rushed from the crowd. Faintly he heard Jean shouting triumphantly; he saw the "mad" man lean over him—and then Jean was striding away upon his snowshoes as fast as he could go.

When he was out of sight Alphonse staggered to his feet and carried the blood-drenched mailbag to the sleigh. He collapsed inside it, but not before he had ordered the dogs to "mush."

The dogs started at once, and even the thought of Nanette had gone from Alphonse's mind. One instinct remained—to get the mails through. Half fainting, Alphonse braced his body in the narrow sleigh, propping up the mailbags lest they should fall.

The dogs went on at a gallop, but not finding that their master's mind was no longer stayed there, they went more slowly.

At the foot of the next hill they stopped. Alphonse opened his eyes, to see Jean before him again.

All the drink had gone out of Jean Petit. Realizing what he had done, he had run before the sleigh through the birch woods. "Alphonse!" he shouted. "Let me look at your wound!"

Alphonse groaned.

"If you kill me, Jean Petit, with your mail reaches Esquimaux," he said. "Nobody will be about in this cold. It will be easy to finish me after the mails are in the village, and to escape."

"I did not mean to wound you, Alphonse," sobbed Jean. "I was mad because of Nanette. Let me see the wound."

He stepped into the sleigh and tore open Alphonse's sheepskin coat. Alphonse's wound had bled profusely. It was only a flesh one. The rib had turned the point of the knife, and a small artery, which had been severed, had stopped bleeding already. Jean bound up the wound and fastened Alphonse's coat about him.

The sleigh went on. Alphonse began to revive. Naturally strong, the loss of blood had not seriously hurt him; it was rather his fear for the mails that had weakened him. He began to understand now what Jean was doing. At intervals Jean would halt the dogs and come to him.

"You are getting stronger, Alphonse," he would say. "Consume. In an hour you shall see Nanette again."

"Jean," said Alphonse, when the terminus was in sight over the hill, "leave me now. I can get the mails in."

Jean shook his head. "I must repay you," he answered. "I shall give myself up to the police."

"You did not know what you were doing, Jean."

"In truth I did not," answered Jean fiercely. "I was mad with rage because of Nanette. Does she really love you, Alphonse?"

"You shall hear her say it," replied Alphonse. "But you had better leave me."

The sleigh rolled on, the dogs bursting into shrill barks of joy as they recognized the end of their journey. The little station beside the sleigh looked very lonely in the half-light of the short January afternoon.

As the barks of the dogs were heard the inhabitants rushed out into the street. The sleigh came to a standstill in front of the little store owned by Nanette's father, which was the post office.

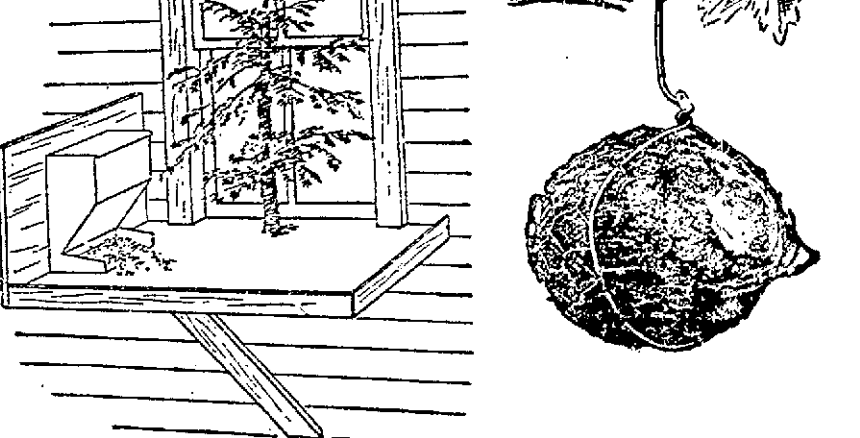
Alphonse staggered to his feet just as Nanette came into the street. In a moment the girl's arms were about his neck. "Alphonse!" she sobbed with joy. "I love thee! I love thee!"

Jean Petit heard her words, as Alphonse had promised him. He ground his teeth. It was almost more than he could bear. For a moment he fought desperately with him, but he was no match for him in physical strength. Alphonse was wiry, but Jean was built like a stunted giant. The dogs seized the opportunity to come to a standstill. The leaders promptly coiled themselves up in the snow, while the two men struggled in the sleigh.

Alphonse said nothing, but he could see murder in Jean's eyes and smell his whisky-laden breath.

INVITE the BIRDS to be NEIGHBORS

PREPARED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Birds may be attracted about the homestead by furnishing them with an abundance of food. It is important to note that an ample supply of food prior to and during the nesting season tends to increase the number of eggs laid and also the number of broods in a season. Bird food may be supplied in two ways: by planting trees, shrubs and herbs which produce seeds or fruits relished by birds, and by exposing food in artificial devices. The most familiar phase of the latter method is winter feeding.

Artificial Food Supply.

During the season when the natural food supply is at its lowest, birds respond most readily to our hospitality. Winter feeding has become very popular, and the result has been to bring about better understanding between birds and humankind.

The winter foods commonly used include suet or other fat, pork rinds, bones with shreds of meat, cooked meats, meal, cut-up apples, birdseed, buckwheat, crackers, crumbs, coconut meat, cracked corn, broken dog biscuits or other bread, hemp seed, millet, nut meats of all kinds (especially peanuts), whole or rolled oats, peppers, popcorn, pumpkin or squash seeds, raw or boiled rice, sunflower seeds and wheat.

The methods of making these supplies available to birds are as varied as the dietary itself. A device very commonly used is the food tray or shelf (Fig. 1). This may be put on a tree or pole by a window or at some other point about a building, or strung upon a wire or other support, so that it may be run back and forth. The last device is useful in accumulating birds to feed nearer and nearer to the observer's point. A fault with food shelves is that wind and rain may sweep them clean and snow may cover the food. These defects may be obviated in part by adding a raised edge about the margin, or by placing the shelf in the shelter of a wall or shielding it with evergreen branches on one or more sides.

Feeding devices not affected by the weather are preferable. An excellent one is a cocoon with a hole bored in one end (Fig. 2). The cavity is filled with chopped suet and nuts or other food mixture, and the nut is suspended by a wire from a limb. The size of the hole regulates the character of the contents. If small, large birds cannot gobble the supply. The cocoon may be placed in a tree, or in a bush, or in a house. The cocoon may be placed in a tree, or in a bush, or in a house. The cocoon may be placed in a tree, or in a bush, or in a house.

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PROVIDE SPACE FOR IMPLEMENTS

Farmers Will Find Combined Horse Barn and Shed a Great Convenience.

STRUCTURE SHOWN IN DETAIL

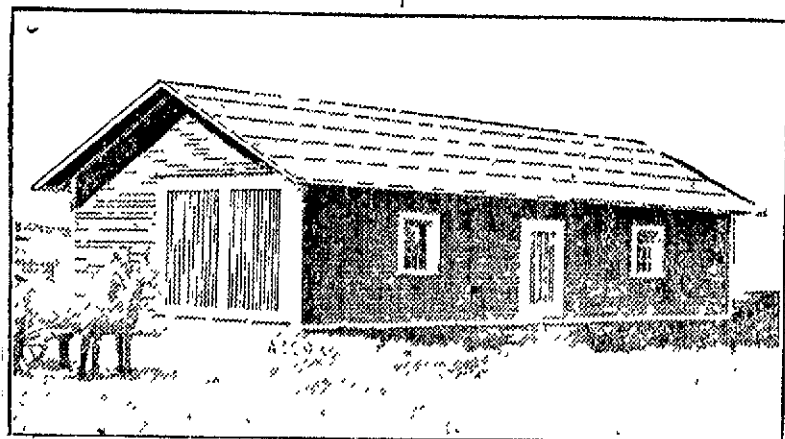
In This Building, Designed by Experts, Arrangements for Every Sort of Tool Needed on the Farm May Be Made With Perfect Precision.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of the wide experience of Mr. Radford, who is a well-known authority on all matters pertaining to the farm, he is a valuable asset to the community. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1221 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and allow two-cent stamp for reply.

Most farmers do not care to allow the money they spend in farm machinery to be wasted by the rapid deterioration of this machinery from exposure to the elements. Quite often it is possible to give up a portion of one of the barns to the implement storage space. The combined horse barn and implement shed is a common and useful structure. There are advantages in building an entirely separate structure for housing the farm implements. As a rule there are enough duties to be performed in connection with the maintenance of farm machinery to warrant the construction of a separate building. A farm workshop is a necessary thing and the implement shed furnishes an excellent location for it.

The type of structure will depend to a certain extent upon the farm upon which it is located, but there are a few things which should be included in such a structure, no matter what its surroundings. The floor construction and the arrangement and size of doors should be given considerable attention. The design illustrated here suggests a structure which is well adapted to its purpose, and the cost of its erection is not excessive.

It is 24 feet in width by 50 feet in length. There is a 16-foot door in each end for the easy entrance of the larger farm implements, and there is a small



Farm Implement Storage Barn.

door in the side to be used when carrying in and out and for the carrying in of hand tools and other small farm implements.

Farm machinery and implements depreciate about 10 per cent a year when they are properly housed and kept painted. The loss from leaving tools out in the weather is enormous. An implement shed constructed in this manner is a great convenience in doing repair work.

All farm machines require overhauling in the winter time to put them in a thorough working condition during the busy time in spring. A house of this kind makes it easy to take the machines apart and examine every wheel and every casting so that the worn parts may be replaced and the whole machine gone over with paint or linseed oil.

This implement house has a concrete wall extending all around the outside

and it has a concrete floor to keep the tools and machinery up from the ground and to keep them dry to prevent rusting.

The sides and ends are built in the usual way by using a light sill and 2-by-4 studding covered with drop siding or clapboards. The roof is constructed by 2-by-4 rafters with matched roofing boards covered with roll roofing. The advantage in using matched roofing boards is to prevent the wind from flapping the roll roofing. Good roofing boards will sometimes double the lasting qualities of the roof.

Some farmers build a regular repair shop in one end or in the center. The shop is provided with a blacksmith kit and all the necessary woodworking tools to make small repairs on any farm machine or implement; such work as replacing lost bolts or broken braces, or replacing worn parts with new ones is done in the winter time, between chow periods.

But a farmer is helpless without tools. It is not necessary to collect an expensive outfit of blacksmith's, machinist's or carpenter's tools, but a forge, anvil, vice, drillpress, with a small assortment of cold chisels, punches, hammers, wrenches and tongs will enable a farmer to do a good deal of blacksmithing and save many trips to town during the busy season when time is an object.

A few carpenter's tools, such as saws, a square, a couple of good heavy hammers, with a brace and bits and a few wrenches and half a dozen chisels will give a handy farmer enough tools to do extensive repairing.

Farm machinery and implements are made with standard patterns so that repairs may be ordered for almost any implement manufactured. There

are so many different patterns that mistakes may occur in filling an order. So it is a good plan to get all such orders off to the factory a long time before the machines are needed. The difference between preparing a good sketch in the spring or doing a hurried-up job at the end of the season depends upon more than upon management in this respect than upon the quality of the work.

A good implement shed is a valuable acquisition to any farm, because it places a farmer in a position to attend to little things at the proper time to prevent trouble later.

In building an implement shed it is a good plan to use plenty of concrete in the foundation, and if it has a concrete floor the full size of the building, the machines may be moved about much easier.

The object of a machinery shed is to protect farm implements and machines from the weather. If machines stand on the ground, moisture comes up from below sufficient at times to rust every iron part of a machine that is not covered with paint, oil or grease.

A floor for the purpose of preventing this damage should be made the way a sidewalk is constructed. The ground is laid off in divisions 4 or 5 feet in width by 2-by-4 that is held in place by stakes. The top of the 2-by-4 is leveled so the concrete when filled in and tamped and properly surfaced with a layer of cement mortar is struck off level with the top of the 2-by-4 guide.

That's Gratified.

Conrad Keller, Justice of the peace, was for 30 years a druggist in Indianapolis, and many years ago, Keller says, when he was a single man, he slept in a room in the rear of his drug store.

Late one night, after he had gone to bed, he heard a knock at the front door, and arose and opened it. A man living in the neighborhood entered and asked whether he might use the telephone to call the doctor for his little daughter, who was seriously ill. The request was granted.

About noon the next day the same man again entered the store and asked to use the telephone a second time.

"Sure," said Keller. "By the way, how is your little girl?"

"Oh, she's all right," the visitor replied. "The doctor came and left a prescription and she's getting along fine."

"Where did you get the prescription filled?"

"Why, down at the next corner. I didn't like to wake you up again, so I went down there."

"Just to square yourself now," Keller

When It Pays to Be Sick

By PHILLIP P. JACOBS, Assistant Secretary National Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Rosie stood in a corner of the school hall, crying bitterly when Miss Chamberlain came to her and asked for the cause of her tears. In broken tones, she said, "Please, teacher, Mary can go on the roof and I can't."

"Why can't you go?"

"Because I'm too well."

The "roof" is a term used to designate the open-air school. It is only for sickly children, who are run down and likely to get consumption. Mary had been selected by the school doctor and



Happy Pupil Gaining Health in Open-Air School.

For two weeks she was having the time of her life, much to the envy of Rosie, her older sister, and her other playmates. Already, the thin form was beginning to fill out and the cheeks were beginning to get fatter, and a tinge of red could be traced here and there.

"Why, they give us a great big glass of milk and lots of crackers in the middle of the morning and the middle of the afternoon," said Mary, over the family supper table, after the first day of the open-air school. Rosie's eyes grew bigger and bigger and she began to wish that she were sick.

But when cold weather came on, Rosie began to taunt her sister about it, saying that she would freeze sitting outside while those who were within walls would keep nice and warm. Mary cared little for these taunts, however, because her sitting-out bag and soapstone, with the sweater, hood and mittens provided by the Antituberculosis society kept her good and warm. Even though the thermometer went down to zero and below, Mary sat and studied and played out on the roof in all sorts of weather with a band of some twenty other children.

What a happy family they were, and how they did glow! All through the winter they played and worked. When

Mere Love Alone Will Not Produce Happy Marriages, Asserts College Professor

If you and "the sweetest girl in the world" have nothing more in common than mere love, don't dare to get married, is the advice of Prof. James H. Cutler of Western Reserve university at Cleveland.

In Professor Cutler's scientific opinion something more than just love is essential to a successful marriage. The "something more" is the employment of a couple finds in working together, in other words, the spirit of partnership.

"Make your wife a partner, even in business," the professor says. "It's much better to take your wife in partnership in your business than to employ some other woman. And if you don't think the girl whom you believe you love would make a fit partner, don't marry her."

"What is no foundation for the belief that women are not fitted to do various kinds of work? Many men are afraid to have their wives earn money, thinking it a reflection upon themselves. But women must have interests that will occupy their time. There are not many divorces or desertions when this fact is recognized."

The traditional homelife where the father was a sort of patriarch and master of the house has disappeared, according to the Western Reserve news. It was very acceptable while it lasted, but modern social and industrial conditions have made it impossible. The home of the future will be one where the wife is installed as a full partner in all undertakings.

Steam Power From the Sun

Many inventors have devised schemes for utilizing the heat of the sun for industrial purposes, but it is believed that an Englishman in Egypt has achieved the most practical success in this line. He has erected a plant in which the sun generates steam, through parabolic mirrors, and this steam is used to drive a motor. These are set in framework in such a position as to throw sun rays upon long troughs through which water flows in shallow streams. The reflectors move automatically and produce heat enough to bring the water to the boiling point. The steam generated operates a pump used in irrigating fields at some distance.

INTERESTING INFORMATION

A peculiarly clear, tough and durable celluloid has been invented in England for automobile windshields.

Since the beginning of the war about 32,000 trucks have been shipped from this country to countries of Europe. These are set in framework in such a position as to throw sun rays upon long troughs through which water flows in shallow streams. The reflectors move automatically and produce heat enough to bring the water to the boiling point. The steam generated operates a pump used in irrigating fields at some distance.

It is somewhat curious that the places of the highest and the lowest humidity in the United States are both in Texas.

A supplementary shift key for typewriters has been invented in patent lower case letters to be written slightly above the line to serve several purposes.

The floss of a rubber wire growing in the Bahamas has been woven in Germany into the lightest textile yet known that is suitable for life preservers.

Almost a whole gymnasium is contained in a new chair in which a sort of person, by pulling straps over his shoulders, manipulates levers and

Old Hats Made New.

There is no need for faded hats, either felt or straw, for hats will come out of the dyepot as good as new by following the general dyeing directions. A big dishpan is a convenient vessel to do the boiling in, and a saucer placed on top keeps the hat under water; of course, there being no folds, the dye color is generally long enough for the boiling. The crown has to be dried and slumped over a bowl or tin pail, whichever fits best, and the brim should be propped up in the shape in which you wish to dry it. When you are going to change the shape of a straw hat and sew it on a more modern frame, it is best to clip the straw apart.

Unique Engineering Feat.

Few people are aware that one of the most unique engineering problems ever undertaken in the world is now being successfully carried toward completion under East river, New York. The bottom of the river is obstructed with high rocks, which are a menace to heavily loaded ships. Fifteen feet of blasting will remove these rocks. Nearly 25 feet below the blasting two tunnels are being excavated to increase the rapid transit facilities between New York and Brooklyn. This work, of course, is all being done far under water and comparatively few traces of it are in evidence.

SOME SMILES

Facts in the Case.

"The case" is like this," said the man who was looking for justice. "The plaintiff will swear that I assaulted him and I will swear that I didn't. Now you lawyers make out of that, I'd like to know."

"About \$50 apiece, I should think," replied the limb of the law.

Getting at the facts.

Omar—Heine told me the other day that I was full of dry wit.

Parker—Heine was evidently kidding you. I never saw you full of anything that wasn't wet.

Bright Youth.

"But," said the stern father, "you have no money. If you marry my daughter, you will have to live on wind."

"That will be all right," replied the young man, "providing I can depend on you to raise the wind."

A Waste of Time.

"Any important news in the paper this morning, my dear?"

"Yes, indeed," answered Mrs. Twobible. "Susie Giltner's engagement to Sam Spillins is announced. Everybody thought she was going to marry Jack Boffin."

"What's going on in Europe?"

"Oh, I never read the news from Europe. You and I will never be able to go there."

Scientific Fact.

"Does love make the world go round, Professor Diggs?"

"Certainly not, young woman. The earth acquired its rotary motion millions of years ago while in a nebulous state and from causes quite beyond the sphere of human influence."

Matter of Necessity.

"When Doctor Pillers drove a horse he would let the poor beast stand for hours in the cold without a blanket."

"Yes?"

"But I notice that he never forgets to cover the engine of his automobile."

"Oh, well, Doctor Pillers probably thought the horse would go all the faster for having stood a while in the cold, but he knows his automobile well."

Weights that exercise most of his muscles.

A bed that folds into a wall and is hidden by a pair of doors is the idea of a Colorado inventor.

An electric fare box for street cars has been invented automatically registers the correct number of fares paid by each kind of coin dropped into it.

So sensitive is electrical apparatus invented by a French scientist that it will detect the presence of one part of bicarbonate of potash in 200,000,000 parts of water.

To enable prospective purchasers of pianos to learn how much room they will occupy paper patterns the exact size of the bases of instruments have been invented.

A new machine for hotel and restaurant kitchens washes vegetables thoroughly without injury by forcing hot water among them as they are held in a glass-walled tank.

The inventor of a steel railroad tie that also serves as a cattle guard claims it can be laid in half the time required for a wooden tie and will prevent wrecks caused by wheels striking

At Mother's Knee

Oh, to be a man!
And to wander blithe and free
Across the great green mountain tops
That call and call to me!
Across the blue brown mountain tops
Beyond the purple sea.
Where strange flowers grow, and strange
Folk go.
"There there that I would be!"

Oh, to be a man!
Yet, the children at my knee
Would miss me if I went away.
Would pine and grieve for me,
So, quiet, here at home I stay!
"This not for such as me!"
That strange flowers grow, and strange
Folk go.
Beyond the purple sea.

And 'tis, oh, to be a man!
And to miss them from through the days,
The children at my knee!
—Ruth S. Alexander, in New York Times.

FAVORITE OF THE FILMS



Dorothy Donnelly, Popular member of the Public Organization.

Health and Beauty Hints.

A heavy eyebrow is just as unattractive as a lack of them. The superfluous hairs can be removed, and these remaining should be brushed daily.

If the skin is dry one should apply cold cream to it before retiring every night. Care should be taken not to use a strong soap. In fact, soap should not be used often, for it has a drying effect. Outmoded used in the water has a cleansing and softening effect.

The fragrance of the hair has a great deal to do with one's appearance. The woman wearing the forty mark should spend much time in determining which style is most becoming to her. She should cling to that style, no matter what new fashion may be introduced.

Equal parts of orris root and chalk make a simple, wholesome tooth powder.

Painful corns on the bottom of the feet are treated by putting several layers of adhesive plaster to act as a kind of cushion over the corn. This keeps the corn protected from friction and in time it will disappear.

For a shiny nose, make a lotion of one dram of boracic acid and mix it with four ounces of rosewater. Apply as often as necessary. Be careful of your diet, and highly seasoned foods, extremes of heat and cold and anything spirituous.

Give your scalp and hair plenty of ventilation. Do this at night, allowing the hair to fall over the shoulders. Shake it out and sometimes give it a sunning. On a windy day sit before an open window for the air to blow through the hair.

Morning Headaches.

Early morning headaches may be due to many causes—eye strain, kidney trouble, indigestion, too much smoking, overeating of proteins, excessive mental labor or too high blood pressure. The French doctor, Dr. Renna, who has extended over 35 years and in which he found many causes excessively high blood tension.

When the persistent headaches are so severe that they unfit the sufferer for work, it is generally found that his heart is enlarged and his kidneys are affected. Such cases often speedily terminate fatally, but intense treatment will alleviate the symptoms.

Rare Old Book.

Many rare old books are worth many times their weight in gold, but the most valuable modern book has recently been completed for an American millionaire. This remarkable book is a volume of 10,000 poems illuminated with hand-drawn illustrations. The cover is composed of more than 4,000 separate pieces of colored leather, forming an intricate design, which in turn is completed by 1,000 precious stones. The value of the book is, of course, enormous.

Innovation in "Movies."

An innovation in moving pictures includes the use of the camera, side by side. On one are given pictures in the usual fashion, while upon the other is the text of the story the pictures are to illustrate. This supplies words which can amplify the plot developed in the picture. The reading screen is also valuable in educational and scientific movies. It can give the lecturer or lecturer along with the pictures, thus supplying the place of a lecturer at a thrilling extra expense.

Pebble Industry.

The flint pebble industry gives occupation to many women and children along the French coast between Havre and Dieppe. The pebbles collected in and near Havre are selected for their spherical shape and are used for pulverizing in certain industries, particularly in the manufacture of cement and in copper mills, being employed in the interior of large cylinders.

Go Slow.

Don't put too fine a point to your wit for fear it should get blunted.—Cervantes.

"Friends" Who Are Worst Foes

By LAURA JEAN LIBBEY.

The fault was grave; I might have known what far too soon, alas! I learned—The heart can find itself alone, And faith may oft be unobtainable.

There is no sentiment in this world more eagerly sought and longed for than friendship which is supposed to be true and deep. It is surprising to find how many kinds of so-called friendships one may meet with. When one expects much of those to whom they extend their confidence, ask any woman what she expects of a woman friend and she will reply with an unhesitatingly: "One who shows an interest in me, and to whom I can go for consolation if I am troubled or distressed; one who is sure to cheer me up, a woman who will stand by me through thick and thin; I meet with reverses as well as success."

But there are some friendships bought too dearly, friendships that in time turn confidences into fear, not to say alarm. All friendships between women are delightful in the beginning. Some are honest, others are cloven-footed. No foe is so mean as the one-time friend. When a woman has unfolded her heart secrets to another woman—grave family secrets which no power on earth should have reached from her—she finds that the friendship which she thought was founded on a rock was built upon the quicksands. She is forever in the power. The meanest advantage such a person can take of her is to make the guardianship of her secret the basis of borrowing money from her. The victim fails to refuse. If there were no obligations between them the friend would ask the favor hesitatingly. If the whip handle has been placed in her hands, she forever holds the weapon over the other woman's head. The favor she asks, or rather demands, grows in proportion to the other woman's fear.

In a burst of confidence, a woman once told an intimate friend that her husband had been accused of a crime,

but, as it could not be proved against him, he was set free. They had sold all their effects and journeyed over a thousand miles East to begin life anew. This burst of confidence cost the wife every cent she could make for years, until by accident the real culprit was arrested in the far West and all tarnish was removed from the name of the man who was suffering from false accusations.

There should be a limit between the closest of friendships indulged in by women. Borrowing should not be encouraged unless it is unavoidable. A proud, spirited woman will go without before she will ask for any article she wishes to obtain. Certainly she should be chary about borrowing money. No housewife should borrow from neighbors to entertain dinner guests. One might just as well consider borrowing table, chairs, dishes and best table napery. Never borrow even from your closest friend. (Copyright, 1916.)

World's Election Laws

Election laws throughout the world vary enormously. We take it as a matter of course that a man or woman must be twenty-one years of age. Giraud observes in the Philadelphia Ledger.

In Hungary men vote at twenty, but in Austria, which the Irish bullmaker would designate the "major half" of Emperor Charles Joseph's empire, men must be twenty-four.

We hear a great deal about Prussian soldiers these days. A Prussian cannot vote under twenty-five. Nor can the conquered Belgians cast a ballot at a more tender age.

Up in Denmark folks grow up slowly, and thirty years is the minimum limit for a voter. Japanese are supposed to know enough at twenty-five to use the ballot wisely.

The czar fixes things nicely in the matter of elections. As you know, he has a great army even in times of peace.

But no Russian soldier can vote. Nor can a Russian student or policeman. The theory is that these classes of men can easily congregate so as to act in unison, which might at certain times cause formidable combinations.

In Portugal domestic servants were formerly not allowed to vote. French and Italian soldiers when under arms cannot enter the franchise. England disqualifies anybody who is a cupus charitable relief, but she also puts a premium upon the highway. The United Kingdom's eight universities send nine members to parliament.

Even Faces of Immigrants Changed by Air of Freedom in America, Says Londoner

"There is something in America that seems to change even the physiognomy of the people who come here and they become American in looks as well as in thought," said a London doctor while visiting here. "They are beginning to recognize this American type abroad. Even those who were not born in America develop into the American type after ten or twenty years in this country. Perhaps it is the freedom of thought and action that brings about this change. You know the poor man of Europe—the peasant—has no freedom of action and thought, and when he comes to America and learns what it is to act as he likes and think as he likes it changes his whole countenance. This is what makes the American type, even of the immigrants, after they have had a few years of this new spiritual atmosphere."

"One must occasionally go to Europe to see how the American type there is a very hot oven of opportunity. You can be your little home and can work if you will. No one need go hungry nor ask charity here."

"Europe will not recover her position of two years ago in generations. How long it will take no man can tell. But today the best blood is being poured out on the field of battle. The best of our children are dying by thousands of diseases back of the line of men to push on her work and the men who would have answered the call will be found to have died on the battlefield. The noblest physicians of the future are dying in the trenches, the best artists, the greatest teachers, and the most fertile-minded inventors."

French Roast Goose.

Clean and trim a young fat goose, removing all the fat possible from the vent. Stuff with bread, four punched onions, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a half cupful of cooked chestnuts, a little grated nutmeg, and salt and pepper. Put the goose in a saucepan, breast down, on a bed of sliced carrots, celery and one onion chopped fine, a little marjoram, dore and parsley sprinkled over the vegetables. Cook in a very hot oven for 20 minutes, then lower the heat and cook three and a half hours slowly for a six-pound goose. Use the giblets for a sauce. Brown four tablespoonfuls of flour with the same amount of fat, add a half cupful of water and, when smooth, add milk to thin the sauce to the right consistency. A half cupful of ripe olives, chopped, added to the sauce improves it.

Capet Stuffing for Fish.

Take three slices of dry bread and a small slice of salt pork finely chopped. Pour boiling water over the bread, squeeze dry, add the pork, a tablespoonful of melted butter and one teaspoonful of capers chopped, a half teaspoonful of marjoram, mix well and stuff the fish.

Cream Cucumber Sauce for Fish.

Beat a cupful of cream until stiff and add a tablespoonful of vinegar. If the cream is sour less vinegar is needed. Add a half cupful of finely-cut cucumber to the cream, season with salt and pepper.

Money.

Money doesn't go as far as it did, but you have to go about as far as ever to get it.—Philadelphia Press.

Things That Are New.

A new stock for shotguns is so formed that it can be held in the usual way against a man's right shoulder, but aimed with his left eye.

A British inventor has perfected a single davit that launches a boat from a vessel with a sling and automatically releases it as soon as it touches the water.

A new light automobile is driven by the friction of drums at the ends of its crank shaft against the tires of its rear wheels and is steered through pivoted axles.

Australian engineers have invented three-mill switches for use by railroads where three mills are laid in each track to accommodate rolling stock of different gauges.

To save time in unloading bulk cargoes from vessels there has been invented a gasoline propelled motor scoop that can be driven about their decks and holds.

To prevent the formation of wrinkles around the eyes a German has invented a resilient band to be worn around a person's head, terminating in

CARELESS SNEEZING AND ITS DANGERS

By DR. SAMUEL G. DIXON, Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania.

Let the innocent bystander beware of the careless or ignorant individual who takes no precaution to cover the nose and mouth to catch the spray when sneezing. Such carelessness should be rechecked as you would resent the dangerous habit of spitting.

When you sneeze, a spray of the secretions from the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract and the throat is thrown into the air for quite some distance around you. This spray often carries germs of disease. From some forms of leprosy and tuberculosis, thousands of germs that will produce those diseases, are breathed in by those who are standing within the zone of the spray.

Many of the influenza or so-called colds are communicated from one person to another in the same way. Some healthy people have disease-producing organisms that are sneezed out and if taken into the respiratory tract of others who have less resistance, they will lead to serious results.

Mirrors at Curves.

To make the world-famed scenic drive through Denver's municipal park system all the more safe and enjoyable, two large mirrors have been placed at the sharpest curves on the Bear creek canyon section of the road. These provide a practical guard to see whether any oncoming people or vehicles are approaching from the opposite side of the curve. The mirrors are three feet high by five feet wide and are mounted on iron pipe securely cemented in solid rock on the outer edge of the road. They are carefully set in heavy wood frames which are covered by substantial glass plates and are covering used in connection with plate glass in store fronts. The frames are so constructed as to prevent injury from moisture. The cost of the mirrors and the work of installing amounts to about \$50 each.

That Manure Made a Poor Job of my Nails.

"That smile she gave you!"

"Shucks! I don't deny that it made my heart beat faster for a moment, but I fail to see how her smile improved my personal appearance."

Poultry Pointers

The direct rays of the sun will kill disease germs if they come in contact with them, and this shows how necessary it is to have clean, large windows in the henhouse to permit the sun's rays free access.

If it has not been done, be sure that the henhouse roof is water-tight and the sides windproof so that the house can be kept dry and the fowls protected from drafts, especially when on the roosts at night.

Plenty of good yellow corn, fed twice or three times a day, all they will eat each time, will make the geese nice and fat for the market.

If there is a pile of old house plaster anywhere on the premises, dump some of it in the corner of the poultry house. Whatever you do or leave undone, do not allow the old house plaster to remain unutilized for any length of time.

Generally speaking, an average hen will consume three ounces of grain per day, or over a bushel in the course of a year.

Keep the henhouses away from the barn unless you do not mind the animals becoming infested with lice. Fowls and animals should not be quartered under the same roof.

Turkeys eat less and sell for more per pound than anything raised on the farm.

Keep an egg record and do not fail to make entries daily. Hens like to lay where they see eggs.

Wise and Otherwise.

The man who is always right is always a nuisance.

One taste of success is better than a meal of defeat.

There are many touching incidents in the life of a chronic borrower.

Never judge a man by his stylish clothes—perhaps his wife bought them.

Many a man's wife dresses stylishly because his credit can afford it.

The cheapest thing in California is sunshine; in Kentucky it's moonshine. Many a man walks around on his uppers because he is unable to run into debt.

And many a girl marries the wrong man because the right one failed to propose.

Some men are born small, some shrink and some others never find out how small they really are.

If our good intentions could only be used for paying material in this world what a saving for the taxpayers!

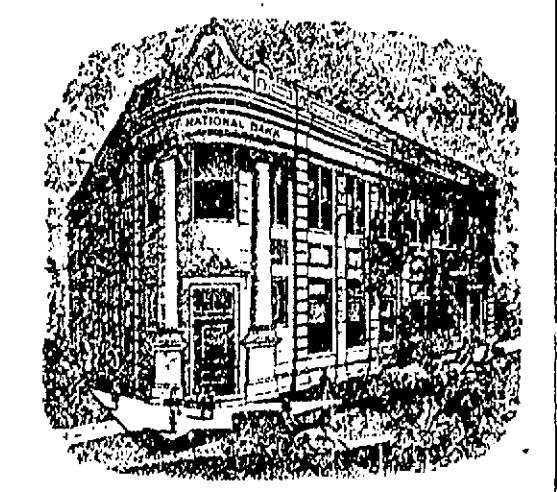
When a woman pounds the piano she does it because she wants to, or because her neighbors don't want her to.

LOCAL ITEMS —Highest quality, lowest prices, that's our motto. Smith & Luzenski. Mrs. W. D. Harvey of Neenah is a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. Jane Taylor, this week. S. H. Fridstein of Chicago spent Sunday in the city visiting with his brother, Myer Fridstein. George Marcoux returned home the past week from Texas where he has been employed for some time. Mrs. Irving Kubitsky has returned from a week's visit with her sister, Mrs. Henry Podoli at Watoma. Mrs. O. McKee of Merrill is visiting with her husband this week, who is employed in the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co's office. Mrs. Clark of the Wood county agricultural school, in company with L. B. Stanley, Bert Whitcomb, L. S. Gullet and R. A. Penick, dairyman of central Iowa, made the rounds of the county this week purchasing dairy cows mostly of the Holstein type. The four buyers wanted only the best and not them unless they had been tested. For cows of this kind they were willing to pay fancy prices.

THRIFT DAY

Will Soon Be Here February 3rd is now observed in almost every section of this great land as Thrift Day. It is a day not for idleness, but for effort; not for spending but for saving. We urge all to join in the celebration of an added thrift habit which leads to health, happiness and prosperity. On February 3rd, countless people will get ahead by opening Bank Accounts. Others will add to accounts already started. Why not do likewise?

First National Bank GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN



"The Bank that does things for you"

Mrs. Louis Foote is seriously ill at her home on Fourth Ave. North. Mrs. Rogers Mott spent several days last week in Milwaukee visiting with friends. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gross came down from Wausau to attend the funeral of Mrs. Fred Kruger. Mrs. John Schingo returned Friday from a month's visit with relatives at Beaver Dam, Horicon and Watertown. Wm. Crossland of the town of Sigel has accepted a position among the faculty of the Lincoln High school. Mr. and Mrs. John Calligan of Neenah have rented a home on the east side and expect to move here in April to reside. Mrs. Walter Wood spent several days last week at Marshfield, where she visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Blodgett. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gross of Sparta were in the city Monday and Tuesday, having come here to attend the funeral of her father, Thomas Burr. Harold Babcock, who is employed by the Swayne Lumber company at Rudolph, spent Sunday in the city visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Babcock. Rev. John T. Quinn, pastor of the Catholic church at Stanley, was in the city several days last week, having come down to attend the meeting of the Foresters. Mr. and Mrs. James H. Wright of Kalamazoo, Michigan, have been visiting friends in this city during the past week. Mr. Wright returned to his home on Saturday. Miss Agnes Morrissey, who has been teaching since last fall at the Edinboro school in this city, has resigned her position and left this week for Stevens Point where she has accepted a position in the normal school. C. A. Normington and Raymond Vickers returned on Wednesday from Chicago where they spent several days on business. While away Mr. Normington purchased some additional machinery for his laundry. Mrs. Al Mann returned on Friday from Wausau where she accompanied Mrs. Jack Baker, who submitted to an operation for gall stones. She reports that the operation was successful, but that Mrs. Baker is getting along nicely. Mrs. Nellie Dolan, who has held the position of registrar in probate for some time past, has resigned her place to take effect the first of February, and will take the place as stenographer in the office of Goggins & Brazeau, made vacant by the resignation of Miss Eleanor Slattery. —Modern electric equipped shoe repair shop in connection with our store. Old shoes made new at lowest prices. Smith & Luzenski. Mrs. Alex Perrodin entertained a party of lady friends at her home on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. L. E. Ellis reports that the operation for gall stones was successful, but that Mrs. Baker is getting along nicely. Mrs. Nellie Dolan, who has held the position of registrar in probate for some time past, has resigned her place to take effect the first of February, and will take the place as stenographer in the office of Goggins & Brazeau, made vacant by the resignation of Miss Eleanor Slattery. —Modern electric equipped shoe repair shop in connection with our store. Old shoes made new at lowest prices. Smith & Luzenski. Mrs. Alex Perrodin entertained a party of lady friends at her home on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. L. E. Ellis reports that the operation for gall stones was successful, but that Mrs. Baker is getting along nicely. Mrs. Nellie Dolan, who has held the position of registrar in probate for some time past, has resigned her place to take effect the first of February, and will take the place as stenographer in the office of Goggins & Brazeau, made vacant by the resignation of Miss Eleanor Slattery.

WEAR BALL BRAND RUBBER FOOTWEAR

GIVES More Days Wear at less cost per day than all others

Ball Brand Red Ribbed

Lumbermen's, are light and flexible on the foot WEAR LIKE IRON

The Red Ball Brand Rubbers are special quality, made of the highest grade materials and vulcanized under high pressure, the new process developed in their own factory forty years ago. Buy a pair, put them to the test

THEY MAKE GOOD

Ball Brand Red Ribbed overs, per pair..... \$2.00

Special Red Overs at per pair..... \$1.50

Old prices on All Rubber Footwear Here

Men's light mud rubbers per pair..... \$1.00

Women's light mud rubbers, per pair..... 75c

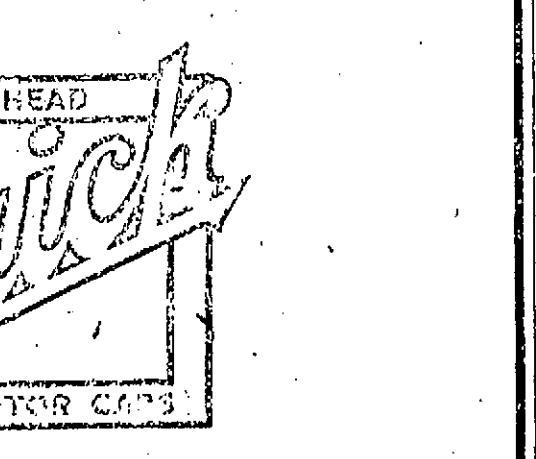
SMITH & LUZENSKI Exclusive Ball brand Agents, West Side

Michael Cepress visited friends in Phillips for an extended visit. W. H. Gettis is confined to his home with an attack of lumbago. Martin Heiser of the town of Sigel was among the friendly callers at the Tribune office Saturday. Henry P. Miller of the town of Sigel was among the business callers at the Tribune office Saturday. Miss Jennie Norton has accepted a position in the office of Drs. A. L. Ridgman and B. J. Clark. —Old Prices on all rubber footwear at Smith & Luzenski's. Ed Brown of Watertown spent several days in the city the past week the guest of his sister, Mrs. G. D. Fritzinger. Mrs. Mary Cook has returned from Tomahawk where she had been to attend the funeral of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Crass. Miss Myrtle Baldwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Baldwin, who has been quite sick with the grippe, is now slowly improving. Mrs. R. A. McDonald returned on Friday from Ladysmith where she had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bert McDonald since before Christmas. William Scott of Port Arthur, Ontario, spent the last part of the week in the city visiting his friends and looking after some business matters. Mrs. Martin Gross, who is making her home with her son, Will Gross, was taken to the Riverview Hospital Sunday where she underwent a surgical operation. Henry Glebbe of the town of town of Grand Rapids transacted business in the city Saturday. While here he favored the Tribune with a pleasant call. The many friends of Mrs. Nelson Laramie, one of the residents of Fourteenth Avenue north, will be sorry to learn that she is in very poor health this winter. —See! the new Mahogany Russia calf, low heel, English walking boots for women at Smith & Luzenski's. Joseph Wolbach of the town of Sigel was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office Saturday while in the city on business. Miss Grace Daniels, teacher in School Dist. No. 5, town of Ramington, has the distinction of being the first teacher in Wood county to install a telephone in a rural school. Miss Patricia Siler was operated upon for appendicitis at Riverview Hospital on Tuesday. The young lady is from Antigo, but has been working in this city. Mrs. J. R. Ragan and mother, Mrs. John Hinterhauser, left Thursday for Springfield, Arkansas, where Mrs. Ragan will take treatment for rheumatism. Mrs. S. Helmenann and Miss Elsie Baruch left on Monday for Merrill where they expected to spend some time visiting with relatives before returning to their homes. Tom Green of the town of Sigel was in the city on business Saturday. Mr. Green has been hauling some wood to town this winter and it has found a ready sale among the people of the city. Mrs. Frank Broderick of Fond du Lac and Frank Wheeler of Cascade, Montana, arrived in the city the past week, being called here by the serious illness of their brother, John Wheeler of the town of Sigel. Walter Long of the town of Seneca was among the business callers at the Tribune office Saturday. Mr. Long has had his name enrolled among the Tribune readers. The fire companies were called out Tuesday noon by an alarm from the home of E. F. Kellogg in the town of Seneca. When the departments arrived it was found that it was only a chimney fire and no water was needed. Owing to the thin layers on the onion, the light husk on the corn, the sliminess of the muskrat house, the poor coat of fur on the mink and various other things, we are now enjoying that open winter that several of our local weather prophets predicted last fall. We certainly have much to be thankful for.

STOP "PICKING ON" PICKS The toothpick, chewing habit is not a pretty one and is the picking of teeth in public places to be commended. Nevertheless, the toothpick does not deserve the disrepute into which it has fallen. Instead, as a health instrument, it deserves a revival of patronage. So deeply has it fallen under the ban of polite social usage, that it is now frequently a difficult matter to find a good one in many homes. This is pushing "refinement" altogether too far. Because it is not considered polite to clean one's finger nails in public is no reason for throwing away a nail file. Similarly, there is no good excuse for eliminating toothpicks. Each one is a necessary and important tool in the process of keeping clean. And keeping clean is a life assurance policy. The mouth offers ideal conditions for the growth of germs. It is moist, warm and sufficiently dark to make an ideal disease germ garden. The food which gathers between the teeth furnishes a lodging place for countless numbers of disease producing germs as well as the ordinary ones of decay. When, therefore, overgrown people refrain from picking their teeth, they are merely "too nice" to be really clean. The tooth brush is all right as far as it goes. It is a perfectly obvious fact, however, that it doesn't go far enough. While some clean part way between the teeth, none go all the way around all of the surfaces unless the teeth are as far apart as those of the common public wash-room comb. Something, therefore, in the nature of a toothpick, or stout thread is necessary to keep the teeth decently clean. Polishing the front and back surfaces isn't enough. The margins between the closely set chop-pers and grinders are the most difficult to clean and hence most likely to decay and harbor disease breeding organisms. The proper use of the toothpick in the proper places and at a proper time is a good habit and one that should be encouraged especially in childhood, the great habit-forming period in life. The man who makes money in a community has a duty to perform to that community. It may be that he has made his money by his superior business ability, and that he would have done as well anywhere. That does not alter the case. If his gifts are great his responsibility is equally as great. No man was placed on earth for the sole purpose of making money, and the man who has chafed his way and better never have been born. It is not an act of charity, but the performance of a simple duty for the man who has made money to pass a little of it on for the benefit of the community, even though he never expects to see a dollar of his contribution back. —Ex.

NOW IS THE TIME to get your Old Shoes Repaired -at- GLEUE BROS.

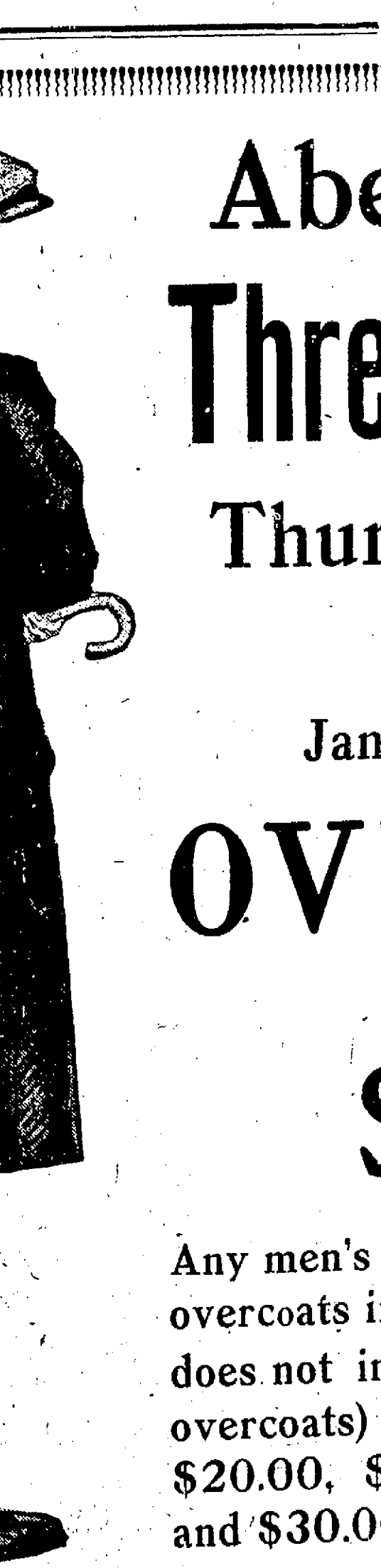
LETTER WRITING Avoid carefully such words and stock phrases as: "Beg to acknowledge," "beg to inquire," "beg to advise," etc. Don't beg at all. "Avoid 'the same,' as you would a plague. Don't say: 'Inclosed herewith.' 'Herewith' is superfluous. Don't 'reply' to a letter, answer it. You 'answer' a letter, and 'reply' to an argument. Be wary of adjectives, particularly superlatives; "very," "great," "tremendous," "excellent," etc., have marred many an otherwise strong phrase and have proved needlessly many a good word; all-sufficient in itself. Don't forget that certain snappy words are in the language for a purpose. "And," "a," "the" are important, and their elimination often makes a letter bald, curt and distinctly inelegant. Don't write your name or your initials so that no one can read them. A clear signature, plain written figures, are a delight to the reader. —From Booklet, "The Writing of Good Letters for (R. T.) Crane Co."



World's High Honors to Buick The international Jury of Awards at the Panama-Pacific Worlds Exposition presented the gold medal to the Buick Motor Co., in recognition of the worthiness of the company's product. In making this award the jury took into consideration the company's standing in manufacturing circles; the character it has established for Buick Valve-In-Head motor cars throughout the world, and its established reputation for correctly designing and honestly constructing the motor cars which bear the name Buick.

Light "Six" \$1070

When Better Automobiles are built BUICK will build them



THREE DAYS ONLY

We have divided our entire shirt stock in three lots

LOT 1--Regular 1.00, 1.25, 1.35 values at 89c

LOT 2--Regular 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and 2.50 values \$1.05

LOT 3--All Silk Shirts sizes 14 to 17 at \$3.15

We strictly guarantee all our shirts to be fast colors. A new one for everyone that fades

ABEL-MULLEN COMPANY

SHIRTS The estate of Col. Wm. F. Cody who died at Denver, Colorado, last week and which had been estimated several times in the past at over \$1,000,000, on last Friday was estimated by Judge W. L. Wall, for years Col. Cody's attorney, at not to exceed \$65,000. It consists, in the main, of three ranches near Cody, and an equity in a hotel in that town. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rowland, Saturday, January 20. A son to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Holstrom, West Side. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mackabben, Fourth Ave. north, on Thursday, January 18.

Take Notice Rare Bargains

CURTICE BROS. SOUPS

Curtice Bros. Soups in large varieties—quart cans usually sell at 35 cents, on sale..... 25c

Curtice Bros. Soup, pint cans, usually sell at 25 cents on sale at..... 15c

PINE APPLES—SLICED—CANNED

Richleau Brand, quart tins, 30 cent value, now on sale at..... 23c

Silver Buckle Brand, quart tins, 25 cent value, now on sale at..... 19c

RIPE OLIVES

Giffords, none so fine—60 cent quart tins, large olives on sale at..... 47c

KETCHUP IN PINT BOTTLES

Richleau or Monarch Brands, 25 cent size on sale..... 18c

COFFEE

Cream Brand in 5 pound tin pails at..... \$1.50

Toilet Soap Free—3 cakes Jap Rose or Palm Olive soap free with each pail of Cream Coffee.

Cream Brand Coffee's considered the best 30 cent coffee sold in Grand Rapids.

CRANBERRIES

The cranberry is considered one of the great medicinal fruits, so we say "eat cranberries." Never so cheap before Jumbo Cranberries, regular 13c values now 3 lbs for..... 25c

Extra Standard Cranberries regular 10c values, now 3 lbs. for..... 19c

Extra Pie Cranberries, regular 6c values, now 3 lbs..... 12c

Make Cranberry Pie, Sauce, Jelly and Shortcake

Johnson & Hill Co. Grocery Department

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PROVIDE SPACE FOR IMPLEMENTS

Farmers Will Find Combined Horse Barn and Shed a Great Convenience.

STRUCTURE SHOWN IN DETAIL

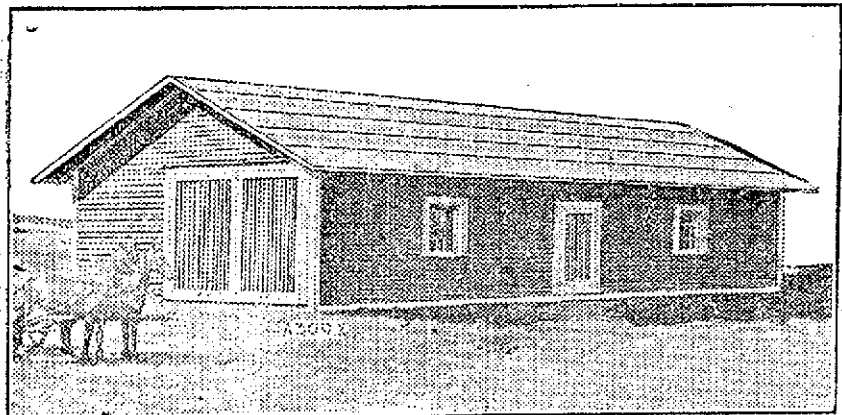
In This Building, Designed by Experts, Arrangements for Every Sort of Tool Needed on the Farm May Be Made With Perfect Precision.

Mr. William A. Bedford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is without doubt the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Bedford, No. 1821 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Most farmers do not care to allow the money they spend in farm machinery to be wasted by the rapid deterioration of this machinery from exposure to the elements. Quite often it is possible to give up a portion of one of the barns to the implement storage space. The combined horse barn and implement shed is a common and useful structure. There are advantages in building an entirely separate structure for housing the farm implements. As a rule there are enough duties to be performed in connection with the maintenance of farm machinery to warrant the construction of a separate building. A farm workshop is a necessary thing and the implement shed furnishes an excellent location for it.

The type of structure will depend to a certain extent upon the farm upon which it is located, but there are a few things which should be included in such a structure, no matter what its surroundings. The floor construction and the arrangement and size of doors should be given considerable attention. The design illustrated here suggests a structure which is well adapted to the purpose, and the cost of its erection is not excessive.

The structure is 24 feet wide by 50 feet in length. There is a 16-foot door in each end for the easy entrance of the larger farm implements, and there is a small



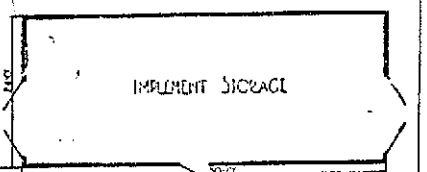
Farm Implement Storage Barn.

door in the side to be used when passing in and out and for the carrying in of hand tools and other small farm implements.

Farm machinery and implements deteriorate about 10 per cent a year when they are properly housed and kept painted. The loss from leaving tools out in the weather is enormous. An implement shed constructed in this manner is a great convenience in doing repair work.

All farm machines require overhauling in the winter time to put them in a thorough working condition during the busy time in spring. A house of this kind makes it easy to take the machines apart and examine every wheel and every casting, so that the worn parts may be replaced and the whole machine gone over with paint or linseed oil.

This implement house has a concrete wall extending all around the outside



and it has a concrete floor to keep the tools and machinery up from the ground and to keep them dry to prevent rusting.

The sides and ends are built in the usual way by using a light sill and 2-by-4 studding covered with drop siding or clapboards. The roof is constructed by 2-by-4 rafters with matched roofing boards covered with roll roofing. The advantage in using matched roofing boards is to prevent the wind from flapping the roll roofing. Good roofing boards will sometimes double the lasting qualities of the roof.

Some farmers build a regular repair shop in one end or in the center. The shop is provided with a blacksmith kit and all the necessary woodworking tools to make small repairs on any farm machine or implement; such work as replacing lost bolts or broken braces, or replacing worn parts with new ones is done in the winter time, between chorn periods.

But a farmer is helpless without tools. It is not necessary to collect an expensive outfit of blacksmith's, machinist's or carpenter's tools, but a forge, anvil, vice, drillpress, with a small assortment of cold chisels, punches, hammers, wrenches and other tools will give a handy farmer enough tools to do extensive repairing.

Farm machinery and implements are made with standard patterns so that repairs may be ordered for almost any implement manufactured. There are

Two Uses for Myths. The Greek philosopher Aristotle said that myths were invented by legislators "to persuade the many and to be used in support of law." Modern scholars think it more likely that early lawmakers found them to be this already prevalent and saw how they could be made an instrument for governing men. Such myths appear to be of two kinds: those which are used to lend weight to authority, and those which have been invented by the weak and oppressed to coax or frighten the

are so many different patterns that mistakes may occur in citing an order, so it is a good plan to get all such orders off to the factory a long time before the machines are needed. The difference between preparing a good seedbed in the spring or doing a hurry-up job at the end of the seedling season depends more upon management than upon the nature of the work or extensive seedling orders.

A good implement shed is a valuable acquisition to any farm, because it places a farmer in a position to attend to little things at the proper time to prevent trouble later.

In building an implement shed it is a good plan to use plenty of concrete in the foundation, and if it has a concrete floor the full size of the building, the machines may be moved about much easier.

The object of a machinery shed is to protect farm implements and machines from the weather. If machines stand on the ground, moisture comes up from below sufficient at times to rust every iron part of a machine that is not covered with paint, oil or grease.

A floor for the purpose of preventing this damage should be made the way a sidewalk is constructed. The ground is laid off in divisions 4 or 5 feet in width by 2-by-4 that is held in place by stakes. The top of the 2-by-4 is leveled so the concrete when filled in and tamped and properly surfaced with a layer of cement mortar is struck off level with the top of the 2-by-4 guide.

That's Gratitude. Conrad Keller, justice of the peace, was for 30 years a druggist in Indianapolis, and many years ago, Keller says, when he was a single man, he slept in a room in the rear of his drug store.

Late one night, after he had gone to bed, he heard a knock at the front door, and arose and opened it. A man living in the neighborhood entered and asked whether he might use the telephone to call the doctor for his little daughter, who was seriously ill. The request was granted.

About noon the next day the same man again entered the store and asked to use the telephone a second time.

"Sure," said Keller. "By the way, how is your little girl?"

"Oh, she's all right," the visitor replied. "The doctor came and left a prescription and she's getting along fine."

"Where did you get the prescription filled?"

"Well, down at the next corner. I didn't like to wake you up again, so I went down there."

"Just to square yourself now," Keller

concluded, "you go down to the other corner to call the doctor the next time, and come up to me to get the prescription filled."—Indianapolis News.

When the Tongue Is Coated. Time waits when a coated tongue was associated with impaired digestive organs, but science has now found that many other things beside digestive troubles may produce marked changes in the appearance of the tongue. If the base of the skull is fractured, the tongue will acquire a bluish-chestnut wood that has been light-colored, show that it is just as durable as healthy timber. Posts, poles and ties made from infected timber show that, after three years' use, they are as sound as timber not infected.

Blight-Killed Timber, which had seasoned on the stump for several years, and which had lost its bark, resisted decay better than healthy wood from which the bark was not removed.

Quit Colleges for Munition Shops. To help toward meeting the ever-increasing demand for munitions of war numerous groups of young students belonging to more than 200 Italian state universities have signified their willingness to quit the lecture halls for the workshops. In encouragement of this movement the Italian government has decided to grant exceptional concessions in the matter of studies, exemptions and degrees, so that their patriotism may not prove a handicap to the volunteers in their future professional careers.

An Important State. The state of Bahia, one of the largest and most important of the Union of Brazil, occupies an area four-fifths the size of France, and has a population estimated at 2,500,000, of which the city of Bahia contains 100,000. Its coast line of 633 miles is longer than that of any other state in Brazil, and the great Sao Francisco river is navigable for 620 miles within the state.

May Be an Exodus. Boxes of food are to be placed in the north woods for the use of hunters who get lost. Happy thought—maybe there will be an exodus of hoboes to the north woods.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

strong into treating them more leniently.

Benefit of Deep Breathing. Deep breathing is an excellent preventive against catching cold or will head off one that has just been caught. Everybody ought to take twelve deep breaths every day and do this breathing outside or with windows wide open, be the weather cold, warm, dry, damp, clear or cloudy. Deep breathing is imperative for all smokers, cold sufferers and chilly people.

When It Pays to Be Sick

By PHILLIP P. JACOBS.

Assistant Secretary National Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis.

"Rosie stood in a corner of the school hall, crying bitterly when Miss Chamberlain came to her and asked for the cause of her tears. In broken tones, she said, 'Please, teacher, Mary can go on the roof and I can't.'"

"Why can't you go?"

"Because I'm too well."

The "roof" is a term used to designate the open-air school. It is only for sickly children, who are run down and likely to get consumption. Mary had been selected by the school doctor and



Happy Pupil Gaining Health in Open-Air School.

for two weeks she was having the time of her life, much to the envy of Rosie, her older sister, and her other playmates. Already, the thin form was beginning to fill out, and the cheeks were beginning to get fatter, and a tinge of red could be traced here and there.

"Why, they give us a great big glass of milk and lots of crackers in the middle of the morning and the middle of the afternoon," said Mary, over the family supper table, after the first day at the open-air school. Rosie's eyes grew bigger and bigger and she began to wish that she were sick.

But when cold weather came on, Rosie began to taunt her sister about it, saying that she would freeze sitting outside while those who were within walls would keep nice and warm. Mary cared little for these taunts, however, because her slitting-out bag and scap-tosses, with the sweater, hood and mittens provided by the Antitubercular society kept her good and warm. Even though the thermometer went down to zero and below, Mary sat and studied and played out on the roof in all sorts of weather with a band of some twenty other children.

What a happy family they were, and how they did grow! All through the winter they played and worked. When

mere love alone will not produce happy marriages, asserts College Professor

If you and "the sweetest girl in the world" have nothing more in common than mere love, don't dare to get married, is the advice of Prof. James E. Cutler of Western Reserve University at Cleveland.

In Professor Cutler's scientific opinion something more than just love is essential to a successful marriage. The "something more" is the enjoyment a couple finds in working together. In other words, the spirit of partnership.

"Make your wife a partner, even in business," the professor says. "It's much better to take your wife in partnership in your business than to employ some other woman. And if you don't think the girl whom you believe you love would make a fit partner, don't marry her."

There is no foundation for the belief that women are not fitted to do various kinds of work. Many men are afraid to have their wives earn money, thinking it a reflection upon themselves. But women must have interests that will occupy their time. There are not many divorces or desertions when this fact is recognized.

The traditional home where the father was a sort of patriarch and master of the house has disappeared, according to the Western Reserve man. It was very acceptable while it lasted, but modern social and industrial conditions have made it impossible. The home of the future will be one where the wife is installed as a full partner in all undertakings.

Steam Power From the Sun Many inventors have devised schemes for utilizing the heat of the sun for industrial purposes, but it is believed that an Englishman in Egypt has achieved the most practical success in this line. He has erected a plant in which the sun generates steam, though parabolic mirrors. These are set in framework in such a position as to throw sun rays upon long troughs, through which water flows. The reflectors move automatically and produce heat enough to bring the water to boiling point. The steam generated operates a pump used in irrigating fields at some distance.

INTERESTING INFORMATION A peculiarly clear, tough and durable celluloid has been invented in England for automobile windshields.

Since the beginning of the war about 32,000 trucks have been shipped from this country to countries of Europe.

Women cabdrivers are stated to be a success in Glasgow, Scotland. One firm has about forty women driving cabs.

It is somewhat curious that the places of the highest and the lowest humidity in the United States are both in Texas.

A supplementary shift key for typewriters has been invented to permit lower case letters to be written slightly above the line to serve several purposes.

The floss of a rubber vine growing in the Bahamas has been woven in Germany into the lightest textile yet known that is suitable for life preservers.

Almost a whole gymnastium is contained in a new chair in which a seated person, by pulling straps over his shoulders, manipulates levers and

weights that exercise most of his muscles.

A bed that folds into a wall and is hidden by a pair of doors is the idea of a Colorado inventor.

An electric face box, or street car, that has been invented automatically registers the correct number of fares paid by each kind of coin dropped into it.

So sensitive is electrical apparatus invented by a French scientist that it will detect the presence of one part of bichromate of potash in 200,000,000 parts of water.

To enable prospective purchasers of pianos to learn how much room they will occupy paper patterns the exact size of the bases of instruments have been invented.

A new machine for hotel and restaurant kitchens washes vegetables thoroughly without injury by forcing hot water among them as they are held in a glass-walled tank.

The inventor of a steel railroad tie that also serves as a cattle guard claims it can be laid in half the time required for a wooden tie and will prevent wrecks caused by rails spreading.

At Mother's Knee

At Mother's Knee

Oh, to be a man!

And to wander blithe and free Across the great grim mountain tops That call and call to me!

Across the bare brown mountain tops Beyond the purple sea, Where strange-flowers grow, and strange folk go.

'Tis there that I would be!

Oh, to be a man!

Yet, the children at my knee! Would miss me if I went away. Would pine and grieve for me. So, quiet here at home, I stay!

'Tis not for such as me That strange-flowers grow, and strange folk go. Beyond the purple sea.

And 'tis, oh, to be a man! For the children at my knee! One of these days will go their way. Across the purple sea.

Where strange-flowers grow, and strange folk go. And I shall miss them through the days, The children at my knee!—Ruth S. Alexander, in New York Times.

FAVORITE OF THE FILMS



Dorothy Donnelly, Popular member of the Pathé organization.

Health and Beauty Hints.

Heavy eyebrows are just as unattractive as the lack of them. The superfluous hairs can be removed, and those remaining should be brushed daily.

If the skin is dry one should apply cold cream to it before retiring every night. Care should be taken not to use a strong soap. In fact, soap should not be used often, for it has a drying effect. Outmeal used in the water has a cleansing and softening effect.

The arrangement of the hair has a great deal to do with one's appearance. The woman wearing the forty mark should spend much time in determining which style is most becoming to her. She should cling to that style, no matter what new fashion may be introduced.

Equal parts of orris root and chalk make a simple, wholesome tooth powder.

Painful corns on the bottom of the feet are treated by putting several layers of adhesive plaster to act as a kind of cushion over the corn. This keeps the corn protected from friction and in time it will disappear.

For a shiny nose, make a lotion of one dram of boracic acid and mix it with four ounces of rosewater. Apply as often as necessary. Be careful of your diet, and highly seasoned foods, extremes of heat and cold and anything spirituous.

Give your scalp and hair plenty of ventilation. Do this at night, allowing the hair to fall over the shoulders. Shake it out and sometimes give it a airing. On a windy day sit before an open window for the air to blow through the hair.

Morning Headaches.

Early morning headaches may be due to many causes—eye strain, kidney trouble, dissipation, too much smoking, overeating of proteus, excessive mental labor or too high blood pressure. The Medical Review quotes some observations by the French Doctor Reuon, which extended over 13 years and in which he found in many cases excessively high blood tension.

When the persistent headaches are so severe that they unfit the sufferer for work, it is generally found that his heart is enlarged and his kidneys are affected. Such cases often speedily terminate fatally, but intense treatment will alleviate the symptoms.

Rare Old Book.

Many rare old books are worth many times their weight in gold, but the most valuable modern book has just been completed for an American millionaire. This remarkable book is a volume of Kats' poems illuminated on vellum and illustrated throughout with hand-painted miniatures. The cover is composed of more than 4,400 separate pieces of colored leather, forming an intricate design, which is completed by 1,000 precious stones. The value of the book is, of course, enormous.

Matter of Necessity.

"When Doctor Pillers drove a horse he would let the poor beast stand for hours in the cold without a blanket."

"Yes?"

"But I notice that he never forgets to cover the engine of his automobile."

"Oh, well, Doctor Pillers probably thought the horse would go all the faster for having stood a while in the cold, but he knows his automobile well."

Innovation in "Movies."

An innovation in moving pictures includes the use of two screens, side by side. On one are given pictures in the usual fashion, while upon the other is the text of the story the pictures are to illustrate.

This new picture plot developed in the picture. The reading screen is also valuable in educational and scientific movies. It can give the lecture or description along with the pictures, thus supplying the place of a lecturer at a trifling extra expense.

Pebble Industry.

The flint pebble industry gives occupation to many women and children along the French coast between Havre and Dieppe. The pebbles collected in and near Havre are selected for their spherical shape, and are used for pulverizing in certain industries, particularly in the manufacture of cement and in copper mines, being employed in the interior of large cylinders.

Go Slow.

Don't put too fine a point to your wit for fear it should get blunted.—Cervantes.

"Friends" Who Are Worst Foes

By LAURA JEAN LIBBEY.

The fault was grave: I might have known him, he was set free. They had sold all their effects and journeyed over a thousand miles East to begin life anew. This burst of confidence cost the wife every cent she could rake for years, until by accident the real culprit was arrested in the far West and all tarnish was removed from the name of the man who was to suffer long from false accusations.

There should be a limit between the closest of friendships indulged in by women. Borrowing should not be encouraged unless it is unavoidable. A proud, spirited woman will go without before she will ask for any article she should be able to borrow, borrowing money, or borrowing from neighbors to entertain dinner guests. One might just as well consider borrowing table, chairs, dishes and best table nappery. Never borrow even from your closest friend.

(Copyright, 1916.)

World's Election Laws

Election laws throughout the world vary enormously. We take it as a matter of course that a man or woman must be twenty-one years old to vote. Girard observes in the Philadelphia Ledger.

In Hungary men vote at twenty, but in Austria, which the Irish bullmaker would designate the "major half" of Emperor Charles Joseph's empire, men must be twenty-four.

We hear a great deal about Prussianism, but a Prussian can not vote under twenty-five. Nor can the conquered Belgian cast a ballot at a more tender age.

Up in Denmark folks grow up slowly, and thirty years is the minimum limit for a voter. Japanese are supposed to know enough at twenty-five to use the ballot wisely.

The czar looks things nicely in the matter of elections. As you know, he has a great army even in times of peace.

But no Russian soldier can vote. Nor can a Russian student or policeman. The theory is that these classes of men can easily congregate so as to act in unison, which might at certain times cause formidable combinations.

In Portugal domestic servants were formerly not allowed to vote.

French and Italian soldiers when under arms cannot enjoy the franchise. England disqualifies anybody who accepts charitable relief, but she also punishes a premium upon the highway.

The United Kingdom's eight universities send nine members to parliament.

Good Dishes for the Family.

A punch that you need not fear to give to the children is made as follows: Prepare a rich cherry jelly, carefully straining, to remove all seeds. To a quart of the jelly add the juice of a lemon and a tablespoonful of gelatin softened in cold water, add enough cold water to make two quarts, freeze and serve as a trappe or punch.

Veal Omelet.

Put three cupsful of cooked veal through the meat chopper with a good slice of salt pork and three small crackers rolled fine, then add one beaten egg, two tablespoonfuls of softened butter, one teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper and nutmeg. Mold in the form of an oblong loaf, put in a pan with softened butter and bake in a moderate oven. Baste several times, adding more crumbs so that at the last it may have a brown crust. Bake one hour; serve thinly sliced with tomato sauce.

French Roast Goose.

Clean and truss a young fat goose, removing all the fat visible from the vent. Stuff with bread, four parboiled onions, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a half cupful of cooked chestnuts, a little grated nutmeg, and salt and pepper. Put the goose in a saucepan, breast down, on a bed of sliced carrots, celery and onion chopped fine, a little marjoram, clove and bay leaf. Sprinkle over the vegetables. Cook in a very hot oven for 20 minutes, then lower the heat and cook three and a half hours slowly for a six-pound goose. Use the giblets for a sauce. Brown four tablespoonfuls of flour with the same amount of fat, add a half cupful of water and, when smooth, add milk to thin the sauce to the right consistency. Add a half cupful of ripe olives, chopped, added to the sauce improves it.

Capet Stuffing for Fish.

Take three slices of dry bread and a small slice of salt pork finely chopped. Pour boiling water over the bread, squeeze dry, add a half cupful of melted butter and one teaspoonful of capers chopped, a half teaspoonful of marjoram, mix well and stuff the fish.

Cream Cucumber Sauce for Fish.

Bent a cupful of cream until stiff and add a tablespoonful of vinegar. The cream is so light, it is easily whipped. Add a half cupful of finely-cut cucumber to the cream, season with salt and pepper.

Money.

Money doesn't go as far as it did, but you have to go about as far as ever to get it.—Philadelphia Press.

Things That Are New.

A new stock for shotguns is so formed that it can be held in the usual way against a man's right shoulder, but aimed with his left eye.

A British inventor has perfected a single davit that launches a boat from a vessel with a sling and automatically releases it as soon as it touches the water.

A new light automobile is driven by the friction of drums at the ends of its crank shaft against the tires of its rear wheels and is steered through pivoted axles.

Australian engineers have invented three-rail switches for use by railroads where three rails are laid in each track to accommodate rolling stock of different gauges.

To save time in unloading bulk cargoes from vessels there has been invented a gasoline propelled motor scoop that can be driven about their decks and holds.

To prevent the formation of wrinkles around the eyes a German has invented a resilient band to be worn around a person's head, terminating in

CARELESS SNEEZING AND ITS DANGERS

By DR. SAMUEL G. DIXON, Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania.

Let the innocent bystander beware of the careless or ignorant individual who takes no precaution to cover the nose and mouth to catch the spray when sneezing. Such a careless sneeze should be regarded as you would resent the dangerous habit of spitting.

When you sneeze, a spray of the secretions from the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract and the throat is thrown into the air for quite some distance around you. This spray often carries germs of disease. From some forms of leprosy and tuberculosis, thousands of germs that will produce those diseases, are breathed in by those who are standing within the zone of the spray.

Many of the influenzas or so-called colds are communicated from one person to another in the same way. Some healthy people have disease-producing germs in their noses and throats and if taken into the respiratory tract of others who have less resistance, they will lead to serious results.

Mirrors at Curves.

To make the world-famed scenic drive through Denver's municipal mountain park system all the more safe and enjoyable, two large mirrors have been placed at the sharpest curves on the Bear creek canyon section of the road. These provide a practical guard against accidents by enabling people to see whether any motor cars or other vehicles are approaching from the opposite side of the curve. The mirrors are three feet high by five feet wide and are mounted on iron pipe securely cemented in solid rock on the outer edge of the road. They are carefully set in heavy wood frames which are covered by the substantial and attractive copper covering used in connection with plate glass in store fronts. The frames are so constructed as to prevent injury from moisture. The cost of the mirrors and the work of installing amounts to about \$50 each.

Hard to Please.

"That manicure made a poor job of my nails."

"But the smile she gave you?"

"Shucks! I don't deny that it made my heart beat faster for a moment, but I fail to see how her smile improved my personal appearance."

Even Faces of Immigrants Changed by Air of Freedom in America, Says Londoner

"There is something in America that seems to change even the physiognomy of the people who come here and they become American in looks as well as in thought," said a London doctor while visiting here. "They are beginning to recognize this American type abroad. Even those who were not born in America develop into the American type after ten or twenty years in this country. Perhaps it is the freedom of thought and action that brings about the change. You know the poor man in Europe, the peasant—has no freedom of action and thought, and when he comes to America and learns what it is to act as he likes and think as he likes it changes his whole countenance. This is what makes the American type, even of the immigrants, after they have had a few years of this new spiritual atmosphere."

"One must occasionally go to Europe to appreciate America. Here you have opportunity. You can have your little home and can work (if you will) No one need go hungry nor ask charity here."

"Europe will not recover her position after a year or two generations. How long it will take no man can tell. But today the best blood is being poured out on the field of battle, the best of her children are dying by thousands of diseases back of the lines of battle. Science will be calling for men to push on her work and the men who would have answered the call will be found to have died on the battlefield. The ablest physicians of the future are dying in the trenches, the best artisans, the greatest teachers and the most fertile-minded inventors."

Why Some Are Color-Blind.

The part of the eye called the retina is divided into little structures, each of which can perceive a slowly moving ray of light. Others can see only medium or rapidly moving waves. The slow waves look red, the medium green or yellow and the rapid waves blue or violet. When any of these delicate eye structures lose the power of vision, the colors which they are destined to see the eye's owner becomes color blind, being unable to differentiate between red or green or blue.

Kept at Home.

"Is your outlook on life changed, now that you

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HEMO will aid mother in supplying baby with a quantity of good quality milk and at the same time improve her general physical condition. When it is impossible to nurse the baby, secure the food most nearly like mother's milk by asking your druggist for Thompson's Food (Eptonized).
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GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE
Thursday, January 25, 1917
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Chilton Times: The Times has always taken great pleasure in reading the editorial of "Jack" Sturtevant of the Vaucluse Record-Herald for there are times when he cuts loose and tells some real facts to the editors of his party. Here is one of his real gems:
"Never again can the republicans hope to elect a national ticket on an outlandish platform. Never again can it hope to elect a president elected by the Old Guard group of politicians. Never again can it carry this country on the issue of tariff. It must move up ahead of the times. It must speak out clearly and distinctly through its congressional representatives and its presidential candidates. It must take sides on real questions. It must grasp the lesson taught by the last election, and the preceding national election."

More than 50,000 Union soldiers who fought in the Civil war were buried from the pension rolls by the death of the pensioner. This is almost as many as were killed in battle, and more than died of wounds during the war. But 286,000 names remain on the pension roll and the bulk of these will be gone within the next five years. However, the vitality, rather than the death rate among them, is the remarkable thing about these old soldiers. It is nearly fifty-six years since the first gun was fired in that struggle, and more than fifty-one years since the last Confederate soldier was killed. The average age of the survivors now is about 74 years. Moreover, 10 per cent of the original enlistment still survives.—EX.

THE OLDEST EXECUTIVE IN MANY YEARS
President Wilson is the oldest executive to preside over the destinies of the United States for the last 69 years. When he is inaugurated on the second of March 5, he will be sixty years old, a span of years that no president has crossed since 1857. Incidentally the president is one of the six oldest executives ever in the White house. Previous to 1861 when James Buchanan was elected, the average age of the presidents had reached a late period in life before their election. John Adams was 61 when inaugurated in 1797, Jackson also was 61 when inaugurated in 1829. Wm. H. Harrison was the oldest man ever chosen for the presidency, being 68 at the time of his inauguration in 1841. Taylor was 64 and Buchanan 65, respectively, when they were inaugurated.
Aside from these all presidents have been younger than Woodrow Wilson. This has been particularly noticeable in the last fifty years when all executives have been comparatively young. Theodore Roosevelt was the youngest president ever inaugurated in this country, being but 42 when he took office.

TO FORETELL WEATHER
If you want fine weather, look for fine weather signs. Here are some of the most reliable for they are based upon scientific facts:
When the sun sets in a sea of glory that is, when the sunset sky is red, you may expect clear weather on the following day.
At night, when the moon is clear and shows clean edges, with no halo or ring of mist surrounding it, there is little danger of rain.
When the wind blows steadily from the west, the weather will continue fair; if very rarely rains in our eastern states with the wind in the west. Watch the smoke from a chimney or from your camp fire—it is a good barometer. If the smoke rises high it means clear weather. The smoke will also show you from which direction the wind is blowing; so will a flag on an upright flagstaff.
A gray early morning, not a heavy, cloudy one, promises a fair day.
A heavy dew at night is seldom followed by rain the next day. Think of it the way you will remember: wet feet, dry head.
If there are no clouds at the western horizon, you need not worry about others.
Animals are said often to show by their actions what the weather will be, and there is a reason in this. Some of them certainly have knowledge of coming storms. We are told that spiders are especially sensitive to weather changes, and when they make new webs, the weather will be fair; if they continue spinning during a shower, it will soon clear off.—Adella B. Beard in St. Nicholas.

LEGAL BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JUDGING HORSE'S AGE
Teeth Furnish Fairly Accurate Indication—Yearly Changes Which Ordinarily Occur
Until a horse is over 10 years old the teeth furnish an indication of age which is fairly accurate. In estimating the age of a horse, only the three pairs of front teeth or nippers on each jaw is considered. Horses, like human beings, have two sets of teeth; the first set, known as milk teeth, being replaced by permanent teeth. New teeth have deep cups, or teeth, at their centers. As the teeth wear down these cups disappear.
A colt does not usually get its first pair of nippers until it is a few days old, but has all three pairs by the time it is 6 to 10 months old. However, until a colt is 2 years old, however, largely to indicate its age. Following is a description of the yearly changes which ordinarily occur in the teeth of a horse.
The center pair of milk incisors, known as the pinchers, and the pair next to them, known as the intermediates, are well thru the gums and in contact, but the corner pairs do not yet meet on a level.
Two years.—The pinchers and the intermediates indicate that they are being crowded by the permanent teeth as they are pushed free from their gums at the base. By the time the colt is 2 1/2 years old the milk pinchers should be thru. The permanent teeth are much larger than the temporary ones.
Three years.—The middle pinchers are large enough to use. Their deep cups show plainly. The milk intermediates are about to be shed.
Four years.—The permanent intermediates appear at 3 1/2 years and are ready for use. The corner teeth are coming. The cups in the pinchers are about one-third gone. (The tusks, or canine teeth, of male colts may appear about this time).
Five years.—The temporary corner teeth are shed at 4 1/2 and the permanent ones are ready for use. A full month, all permanent incisors being ready for use. The cups of the first pair are about two-thirds gone.
Six years.—The cups in the center pair have nearly disappeared. In the second pair they are about two-thirds gone.
Seven years.—The cups from the corner pair are now gone. There is a notch in the upper corner tooth where it overlaps the lower one.
Eight years.—The cups having all gone out of the lower nippers, we now look at the upper jaw. Although cups remain in the center pair, they are not deep.
The cups in the center pair of nippers on the upper jaw have disappeared. They are still present in the other two pairs, being fairly deep in the corner ones.
The cups are worn out of the second pair on the upper jaw, although they are still present in the corner pair.
Older horses.—At 11 years all of the cups are usually worn out of the incisors and it becomes necessary to use some other indication. Estimating the age of a horse is based upon the angle at which the teeth meet. As the horse gets older, the angle becomes more acute and the teeth become more oblique. As the teeth wear down, the shape of the worn ends changes from oval to more nearly triangular and finally to a triangular form. Sometimes cups are cut or burned in the teeth of old horses to make the teeth look younger. This practice, known as "Bishoping," may be detected if the shape of the tooth and the absence of the natural enamel which surrounds the ring are noted. After a horse is 12 years old its condition is more important than its age in determining value.

MAY MOVE HEADQUARTERS
A rumor has been circulated at Stevens Point to the effect that the 500 line will move its division headquarters to Marshfield, although there is apparently no authority for the statement. It is said that the move would be made on account of the hardness of the business which would be transacted because of the ending of the Nekosa and Greenwood branches at Marshfield. The division headquarters employ about twenty-five men, so that the change would make some difference to the people at the Point.

HONOR LUTHER
Luthersans the world over will observe the year 1917 as the quadricentennial of the time when Martin Luther nailed the ninety-five theses upon the church door at Wittenberg, Germany.
A stamp bearing the words, Luther, 1517-1917, and the picture of Luther in the act of nailing the theses is being used by Luthersans as the seal on letters that they send and costs one cent.

INDIAN GOES ON WARPATH
Sager Dick, an Indian, was up before Judge Calkins Tuesday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct and upon his pleading guilty, was sentenced to 60 days in the county jail.
It appears that Dick went to the home of his wife, with whom he was not living, and not finding the woman at home he proceeded to smash up the furniture and otherwise conduct himself in a spiteful manner. The result of his escapade was noted above.

Why do widows get all the sympathy?
As a rule wives need sympathy more than do widows.

ABOUT THE VETERANS' HOME
Waupaca Record: "Appletree" Barnes has solved the Veterans' Home puzzle and has offered his own plan. He has suggested that the National Home at Milwaukee be combined with it.
Mr. Barnes, in his letter to Congressman Browne, however, has better and more original and practical way, making the Milwaukee Home into a National Home for Mothers, Wives and Widows of Veterans, there being none now under the National control.
It is recalled that the Waupaca Home was the first to care for the mothers, wives and widows of veterans, and that the Federal Homes do not admit women. Mr. Barnes' plan, in view of the need of such a home as a solution of the question, is feasible. It is suggested that some, if not all, of the old soldiers now at Milwaukee be brought here, there being room available, and leave the Milwaukee National Home entirely to the mothers, wives and widows of the loyal veterans.

Among the other funny things in life are a fat woman trying to look indignant at a fat man trying to look important.

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NEWS NOTES FROM WISCONSIN PLACES
Mondovi has laid out the biggest street paving program since the war. All of the principal streets are to be paved, amounting to five miles of pavement. A nine-foot concrete roadway will be laid in the center and on each side of the pavement. The expense is to be divided between the city and property owners, and the city has voted to pay 50 per cent of the cost. The proposition was carried at a special election by a good majority.
Stevens Point Journal: A peculiar case of illness is reported from the home of Julius Esidor a mile north of Galloway. Mr. Esidor, wife and three children are ill. Months and months ago the persons are infected and they have some little fever but no outward signs of sickness are shown although they are all suffering from the illness. It is a man named Frank Zuska had lived with this family only a short time but his death which was supposed to be a warning sign was placed by Mrs. Rantz of Rocholt and Phelps of Elderson until the disease is fully diagnosed.

SPRING HILL FARM OFFERS
—For Sale—Holstein bull calves from 1 to 11 months old, sired by a champion, and a competitor in the contest, has made a gain of 100 per cent in thirty days, its present weight being 106 pounds.
A bride of two days imagines that her wedding day will go down into history with the date of the discovery of America and other great events.

STATE OF WISCONSIN
IN COUNTY COURT FOR WOOD COUNTY
In re-Estate of Frank Liezwek, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the general term of said court to be held on the 13th day of February, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin, there will be heard and considered the application of Luke Liezwek, for the appointment of an administrator on the estate of the last will of said deceased. The said application will be heard and considered at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, on or before the 13th day of February, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. The court will adjourn to the next day of the month of February, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of hearing and considering the application of Luke Liezwek, for the appointment of an administrator on the estate of the last will of said deceased. 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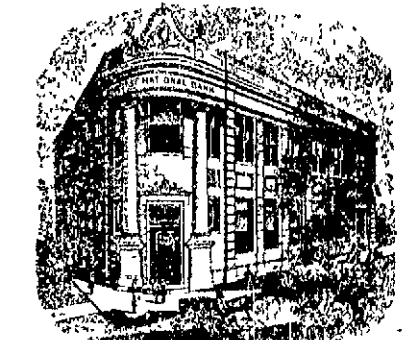
LOCAL ITEMS
—Highest quality, lowest prices, that's our motto. Smith & Luzenski.
Mrs. Eva Lind visited in Stevens Point this week.
Mrs. W. D. Harvie of Neenah is a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. Jane Taylor, this week.
S. H. Fridstein of Chicago spent Sunday in the city visiting with his brother, Myer Fridstein.
George Marcoux returned home this week from Texas where he has been employed for some time.
Mrs. Irving Kubitsky has returned from a week's visit with her sister, Mrs. Henry Podol at Watoma.
Mrs. O. McKee of Merrill is visiting with her husband this week, who is employed in the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co.'s office.
Mrs. J. C. Clark of the Wood County agricultural school, in company with L. B. Stanley, Bert Whitcomb, L. S. Gillet and R. A. Penick, dairyman of central Iowa, made the rounds of the county this week, purchasing dairy cows mostly of the Holstein type. The four buyers wanted only the best and not them unless they had been tested. For cows of this kind they were willing to pay fancy prices.

THRIFT DAY

Will Soon Be Here
February 3rd is now observed in almost every section of this great land as Thrift Day.
It is a day not for idleness, but for effort; not for spending but for saving.
We urge all to join in the celebration of an added thrift habit which leads to health, happiness and prosperity.
On February 3rd, countless people will get ahead by opening Bank Accounts. Others will add to accounts already started.
Why not do likewise?

First National Bank

GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN



"The Bank that does things for you"

Mrs. Louis Foote is seriously ill at her home on Fourth Ave. North.
Mrs. Rogers Mott spent several days last week in Milwaukee visiting with friends.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gross came down from Wausau to attend the funeral of Mr. Fred Kruger.
Mrs. John Schling returned Friday from a month's visit with relatives at Jovner Dam, Ilwaco, and Watertown.
Wm. Crossland of the town of Sigel has accepted a position in the Lincoln High school.
Mr. and Mrs. John Gulligan of Neenah have rented a home on the east side and expect to move here in April to reside.
Mrs. Walter Wood spent several days last week at Marshfield, where she visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Blodgett.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gross of Sparta were in the city Monday and Tuesday, having come here to attend the funeral of Mrs. Fred Kruger.
Mrs. Frank Dudley has been confined to her home the past two weeks with an attack of asthma. She is gradually recovering at this time.
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Rev. John T. Quinn, pastor of the Catholic church at Stanley, was in the city several days last week, having come down to attend the meeting of the Foresters.
Mr. and Mrs. James H. Wright of Kalamazoo, Michigan, have been visiting friends in this city during the past week. Mr. Wright returned to his home on Saturday.
Miss Agnes Morley, who has been teaching since last fall at the Edison school in this city, has resigned her position and left this week for Stevens Point where she has accepted a position in the normal school.
C. A. Norrington and Raymond Vickers returned on Wednesday from Chicago where they spent several days on business. While away Mr. Norrington purchased some additional machinery for his laundry.
Mrs. Al Mann returned on Friday from Wausau where she accompanied Mrs. Jack Baker, who submitted to an operation for gonorrhea, and that the operation was a serious one, but that Mrs. Baker is getting along nicely.
Mrs. Nellie Dolan, who has held the position of registrar in probate for some time past, has resigned her place to take effect the first of February, and will take the place as stenographer in the office of Goggin & Brazau, made vacant by the resignation of Miss Eleanor Slattery.
Modern electric equipped shoe repair shop in connection with our store. Old shoes made new at lowest prices. Smith & Luzenski.
Mrs. Alex Perrodin entertained a party of lady friends at her home on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. L. E. Edwards of Detroit, Michigan, being the guest of honor. The time was spent in guessing contests and music, and refreshments were served and a very pleasant time was had. The occasion was Mrs. Perrodin's birthday.
Over at Stevens Point recently a man who made an application for a marriage license was unable to remember the name of the prospective bride. As the man was 63 years of age this may explain the case to a certain extent. It had been thirty years younger we will bet a four-dollar bill that he could have remembered her name all right. When a man reaches the age of 63 and has been married a couple or three times, another matrimonial venture in prospect probably does not cause much of an impression on the mind.
Adding machine paper sold at this office.

Michael Copressa visited friends in Daney on Sunday.
W. H. Gotts is confined to his home with an attack of lumbago.
Martin Heiler of the town of Sigel was among the friendly callers at the Tribune office Saturday.
Henry F. Miller of the town of Sigel was among the business callers at the Tribune office Saturday.
Miss Jennie Norton has accepted a position in the offices of Drs. A. L. Ridgman and E. J. Clark.
—Old Prices on all rubber footwear at Smith & Luzenski's.
Ed Brown of Watertown spent several days in the city the past week the guest of his sister, Mrs. G. D. Fritzsche.
Mrs. Mary Cook has returned from Tomahawk where she had been to attend the funeral of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Gross.
Miss Myrtle Baldwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Baldwin, who has been quite sick with the grippe, is now slowly improving.
Mrs. R. A. McDonald returned on Sunday from Ladysmith where she had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Burt McDonald since before Christmas.
William Scott of Port Arthur, Ontario, spent the fore part of the week in this city visiting his friends and looking after some business matters.
Mrs. Martin Gross, who is making her home with her son, Wm. Burt McDonald since before Christmas.
Miss Grace Daniels, teacher in School Dist. No. 5, town of Remington, has the distinction of being the first teacher in Wood county to install a telephone in a rural school.
Miss Patricia Siler was operated upon for appendicitis at River View Hospital on Tuesday. The young lady is from Antigo, but has been working in this city.
Mrs. J. R. Ragan and mother, Mrs. John Hinterthuer, left on Thursday for Hot Springs, Arkansas, where Mrs. Ragan will take treatment for rheumatism.
Mrs. S. Heilmann and Miss Elsie Baruch left on Monday for Merrill where they expected to spend some time visiting with relatives before returning to their homes.
Tom Green of the town of Sigel was in the city on business Saturday. Mr. Green has been hauling some wood to town this winter and has found a ready sale among the people of the city.
Mrs. Frank Broderick of Fond du Lac and Frank Wheel of Cascade, Montana, arrived in the city the past week, being called here by the services of their brother, John Wheel of the town of Sigel.
Walter Long of the town of Seneca was among the business callers at the Tribune office Saturday. Mr. Long has had his name enrolled among the Tribune readers.
The fire companies were called out Tuesday noon by an alarm from the home of H. P. Hall. When the departments arrived it was found that it was only a chimney fire and no water was needed.
Owing to the thin layers on the union, the light husk on the corn, the slowness of the muskrat house, the poor coat of fur on the mink and various other things, we are now enjoying that open winter that several of our local weather prophets predicted last fall. We certainly have much to be thankful for.

Miss Mary McCamley has gone to Phillips for an extended visit.
Mrs. George Halvorsen has returned from a visit at the home of her brother, Wm. Hayes, at Wausau.
H. G. Gordon returned on Wednesday morning from Duluth where he had been the past two weeks on business.
Mrs. Curtis Crofteau, who opened up the Eagle Hotel on Second Street north a month ago, has retired from business this past week.
—Have you seen the \$3.50 Men's gun-metal blucher shoes at Smith & Luzenski's?
Mr. and Mrs. Guy Nash entertained a party of friends at their home on Oak street Friday evening, the guests of honor being Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wright of Kalamazoo, Michigan.
After dinner the evening was devoted to bridge, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Nash winning the favors.
Herman Kristofsky has resigned his position as chauffeur for Roy Rogers and formed a partnership with C. Lambertson in the garage business in the Daly building on Second Street north. Mr. Kristofsky has had considerable experience in this line and the new firm should be a success.
John Douglas, who makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hart, is critically ill, and owing to his advanced age, 88 years, but little hope is held out for his recovery. Mr. Douglas is from Plainville, Adams county, but for some time past has been making his home with his daughter.
Try your shoe repair shop. All work guaranteed. Prices the lowest. Smith & Luzenski.
Mrs. Peter McCamley entertained the members of the Tuesday afternoon club and a number of their friends at her home on Tuesday afternoon. The evening was pleasantly spent at auction bridge, there being four tables in use. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. R. F. Matthews and Mrs. Lloyd Mathis and the guest prize was awarded to Mrs. Alfred Carling. Delightful refreshments were served.
Quick witted men, remarkable for repartee, are after all, rarely men of much solidity of character or ability.
Every man is prompted by the love of himself to imagine that he possesses some qualities superior either in kind or degree, to those which he has allotted to the rest of the world.
ALTER COMMISSION FORM OF CITY GOVERNMENT
Over at New London the people are going to vote on the commission form of government again. It was voted on there once before and the result was that the people decided to have one man run the entire city and have him a well paid individual, the other two commissioners to be merely figure-heads. The only thing that is sticking them over there is as to who shall be the one man that is going to run the city.
ENTERTAINED THEIR FRIENDS
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Foote entertained a party of friends Saturday evening for Miss Agnes Morley. The evening was spent in playing \$500 and a very pleasant time was had by all.
ENTERTAIN FOR BIRTHDAY
A number of friends assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Ellis on Saturday evening, the event being a celebration of the birthday of Mrs. Ellis and Mr. Guy O. Babcock. The evening's services were opened by a six-course dinner, after which the guests amused themselves at cards for several hours. At the close of the contest the favors were awarded to Mrs. E. B. Radford and Rogers Mott, while the guest favors were given to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wright of Kalamazoo, Michigan. The evening was a most pleasant one and everybody had a most delightful time.

STOP "PICKING ON" PICKS
The toothpick chewing habit is not a pretty one nor is the picking of teeth in public places to be commended. Nevertheless, the toothpick does not deserve the disrepute into which it has fallen. Instead, as a health instrument, it deserves a revival of patronage.
So deeply has it fallen under the ban of polite social usage, that it is now frequently a difficult matter to find a good one in many homes. This is pushing "refinement" altogether too far.
Because it is not considered polite to clean one's finger nails in public is no reason for throwing away nail files. Similarly, there is no good excuse for eliminating toothpicks. Each one is a necessary and important tool in the process of keeping clean. And keeping clean is a life assurance policy.
The mouth offers ideal conditions for the growth of germs. It is moist, warm and sufficiently dark to make an ideal disease germ garden. The food which gathers between the teeth furnishes a lodging place for countless numbers of disease producing germs as well as the ordinary cause of decay. When, therefore, overindulgent people refrain from picking their teeth, they are merely "too nice" to be really clean.
The tooth brush is all right as far as it goes. It is a perfectly obvious fact, however, that it doesn't go far enough. While some clean part way between the teeth, none go all the way around all of the surfaces unless the teeth are as far apart as those of the common public wash-room comb. Something, therefore, in the nature of a toothpick, or stout thread is necessary to keep the teeth decently clean. Pushing the front and back surfaces isn't enough. The margins between the closely set choppers and grinders are the most difficult to clean and hence most likely to decay and harbor disease breeding organisms. The proper use of the toothpick in the proper place and at a proper time is a good habit and one that should be encouraged especially in childhood, the great habit-forming period in life.
The man who makes money in a community has a duty to perform to that community. It may be that he has made his money by his superior business ability and that he would have done as well anywhere. That does not alter the case. If his gifts are great his responsibility is equally great. No man was placed on earth for the sole purpose of making money, and the man who has this as his ideal had better never have been born. It is not an act of charity, but the performance of a simple duty for the man who has money to make a little of it on for the benefit of the community, even though he never expects to see a dollar of his contribution back.—Ex.

LETTER WRITING
Avoid carefully such words and stock phrases as: "Beg to acknowledge," "beg to inquire," "beg to advise," etc. Don't beg at all.
Avoid "the same" as you would a plague. Don't say: "Inclosed herewith." "Herewith" is superfluous. Don't "reply" to a letter, answer it. You "answer" a letter, and "reply" to an argument.
Be wary of adjectives, particularly superlatives: "very," "great," "immense," "excellent," etc., have marred many an otherwise strong phrase and have propped needlessly many a good word; all-sufficient in itself.
Don't forget that certain snappy words are in the language for a purpose. "And," "a," "the," are important, and their elimination often makes a letter bald, curt and distinctly inelegant.
Don't write your name or your initials so that no one can read them. A clear signature, plain written figures, are a delight to the reader.—From Booklet, "The Writing of Good Letters for (R. T.) Crane Co."

AUTOMOBILE AND SIGN PAINTING
—Have your automobile painted now. The paint will have a better chance to harden and will give better satisfaction. Special price on Ford, Hugo Lind, west side.
Some little reduction in the high cost of production for movie theatres of the city may result from an order just issued by the postoffice department at Washington admitting the movie films to the mails, the parcel post. Heretofore the movie film has been barred from transportation in the mails and has been carried by express only. Lack of express facilities in towns big enough to support a movie palace, altho not big enough to have a railroad station, caused the order. By the order any point visited even by rural carriers may get its thrillers by parcel post. It was said the new order will mean a considerable saving to movie managers.
Town order books for sale at this office.

THE ESTATE OF COL. WM. F. CODY
who died at Denver, Colorado, last week, and which had been estimated several times in the past at over \$1,000,000, on last Friday was estimated by Judge W. L. Wall, for years Col. Cody's attorney, at not so much as \$65,000. It consists, in the main, of three ranches near Cody, and an equity in a hotel in that town.

Take Notice

Rare Bargains

CURTICE BROS. SOUPS
Curtice Bros. Soups in large varieties—quart cans usually sell at 35 cents, on sale 25c
Curtice Bros. Soup, pint cans, usually sell at 25 cents on sale at 15c

PINE APPLES—SLICED—CANNED
Richleau Brand, quart tins, 30 cent value, now on sale at 23c
Silver Buckle Brand, quart tins, 25 cent value, now on sale at 19c

RIPE OLIVES
Giffords, none so fine—60 cent quart tins, large olives on sale at 47c

KETCHUP IN PINT BOTTLES
Richleau or Monarch Brands, 25 cent size on sale. . 18c

COFFEE
Cream Brand in 5 pound tin pails at \$1.50
Toilet Soap Free—3 cakes Jap Rose or Palm Olive soap free with each pail of Cream Coffee.
Cream Brand Coffee is considered the best 30 cent coffee sold in Grand Rapids.

CRANBERRIES
The cranberry is considered one of the great medicinal fruits, so we say "eat cranberries!" Never so cheap before Jumbo Cranberries, regular 13c values now 3 lbs for. . . 25c
Extra Standard Cranberries, regular 10c values, now 3 lbs. for 19c
Extra Pie Cranberries, regular 6c values, now 3 lbs. . . 12c
Make Cranberry Pie, Sauce, Jelly and Shortcake

Johnson & Hill Co.

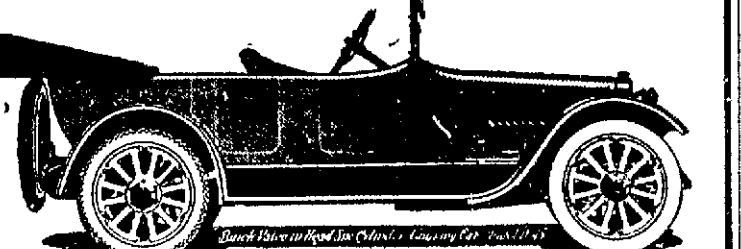
Grocery Department



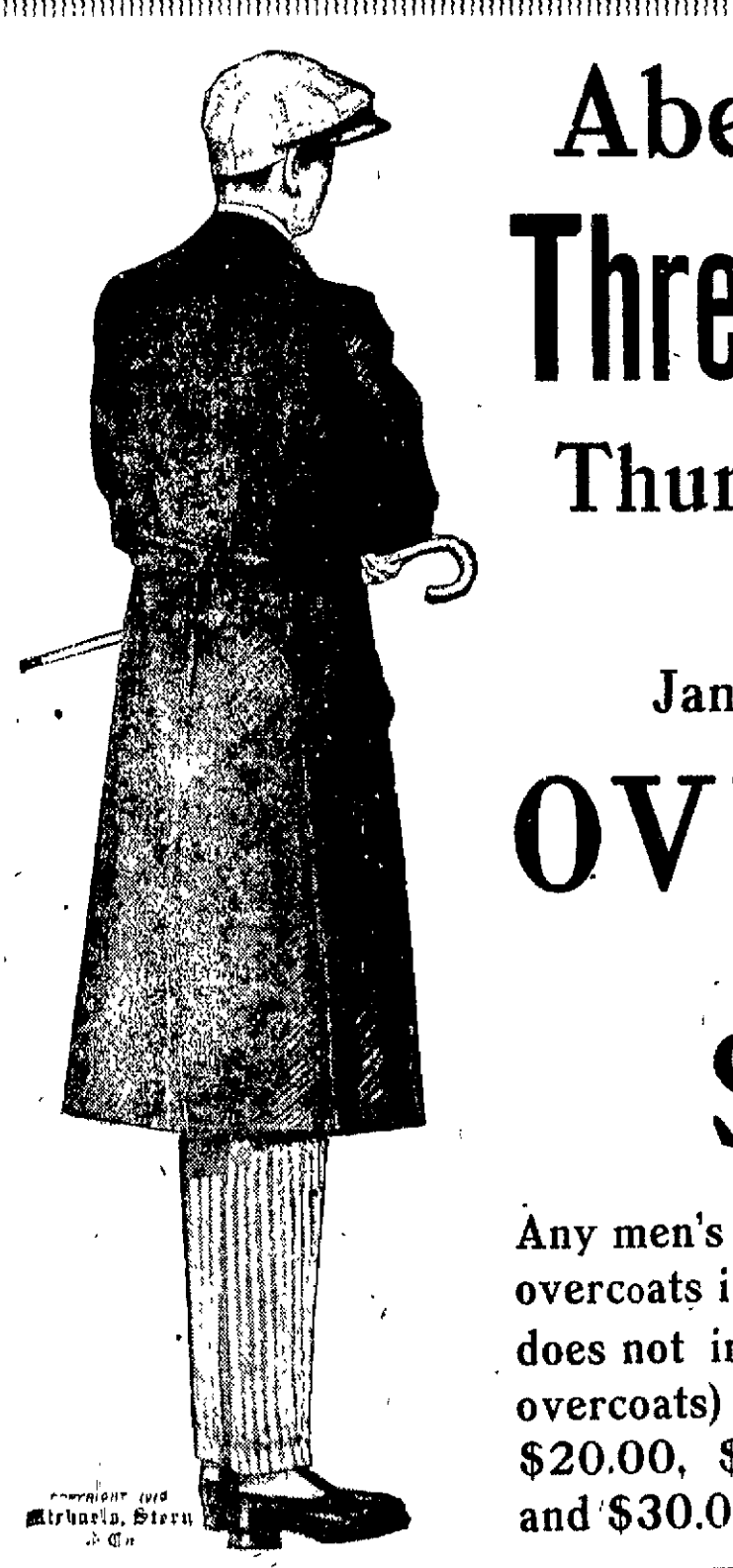
World's High Honors to Buick

The international Jury of Awards at the Panama-Pacific Worlds Exposition presented the gold medal to the Buick Motor Co., in recognition of the worthiness of the company's product.

In making this award the jury took into consideration the company's standing in manufacturing circles; the character it has established for Buick Valve-in-Head motor cars throughout the world, and its established reputation for correctly designing and honestly constructing the motor cars which bear the name Buick.



Light "Six" \$1070
When Better Automobiles are built BUICK will build them



Abel-Mullen Co.

Three Days Special

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

January 25, 26 and 27th

OVERCOATS

-- AND --

SHIRTS

Any men's or young men's overcoats in the store (this does not include fur lined overcoats) regular \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00 values

\$15

THREE DAYS ONLY SHIRT SPECIALS THREE DAYS ONLY

We have divided our entire shirt stock in three lots
LOT 1—Regular 1.00, 1.25, 1.35 values at **89c**
LOT 2—Regular 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and 2.50 values **\$1.05**
LOT 3—All Silk Shirts sizes 14 to 17 at **\$3.15**

We strictly guarantee all our shirts to be fast colors. A new one for everyone that fades

ABEL-MULLEN COMPANY

WEAR BALL BRAND RUBBER FOOTWEAR

GIVES More Days Wear
at less cost per day than all others

Ball Brand Red Ribbed
Lumbermen's, are light and flexible on the foot
WEAR LIKE IRON

The Red Ball Brand Rubbers are special quality, made of the highest grade materials and vulcanized under high pressure, the new process developed in their own factory forty years ago. Buy a pair, put them to the test

THEY MAKE GOOD
Ball Brand Red Ribbed overs, per pair. **\$2.00**
Special Red Overs at per pair. **\$1.50**

Old prices on All Rubber Footwear Here
Men's light mud rubbers per pair. **\$1.00**
Women's light mud rubbers, per pair. **75c**

SMITH & LUZENSKI
Exclusive Ball brand Agents, West Side

8 in. Red Ribbed Ball brand, \$3.
\$2.50 and \$2.75
\$1.50 and \$1.75

NOW IS THE TIME
to get your
Old Shoes Repaired
—at—
GLEUE BROS.

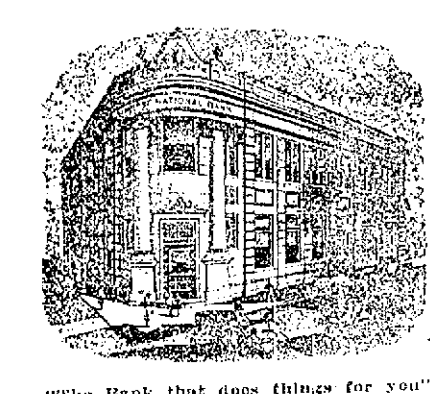
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Mrs. Nellie Dolan, who has held the position of registrar in probate for some time past, has resigned her place to take effect the first of February, and will take the place as stenographer in the office of Goggins & Brzaneau, made vacant by the resignation of Miss Eleanor Slattery.
Modern electric equipped shoe repair shop in connection with our store. Old shoes made new at lowest prices. Smith & Luzenski.
Mrs. Alex Perrodin entertained a party of lady friends at her home on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. L. E. Ellis of Detroit, Michigan, being the guest of honor. The time was spent in guessing contests and music, and refreshments were served and a very pleasant time was had. The occasion was Mrs. Perrodin's birthday.
Over at Stevens Point recently a man who made an application for a marriage license was unable to remember the name of the prospective bride. As the man was 53 years of age this may explain the case to a certain extent. If he had been thirty years younger we will bet a four-dollar bill that he could remember her name all right.
When a man reaches the age of 53 and has been married a couple of three times, another matrimony does not cause much of an impression on the mind.
Adding machine paper sold at this office.

Michael Cepress visited friends in Dancy on Sunday.
W. H. Getta is confined to his home with an attack of lumbago.
Martin Heister of the town of Sigel was among the friendly callers at the Tribune office Saturday.
Henry F. Miller of the town of Sigel was among the business callers at the Tribune office Saturday.
Miss Jennie Norton has accepted a position in the office of Drs. A. L. Ridgman and E. J. Clark.
—Old Prices on all rubber footwear at Smith & Luzenski's.
Ed Brown of Watertown spent several days in the city the past week the guest of his sister, Mrs. G. D. Fritzinger.
Mrs. Mary Cook has returned from Tomahawk where she had been to attend the funeral of her daughter, Mrs. C. E. Blodgett.
Miss Myrtle Baldwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Baldwin, who has been quite sick with the grippe, is now slowly improving.
Mrs. R. A. McDonald returned on Friday from Ladysmith where she had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bert McDonald since before Christmas.
William Scott of Port Arthur, Ontario, spent the fore part of the week in the city visiting his friends and looking after some business matters.
Mrs. Martin Gross, who is making her home with her son, Will Gross, was taken to the Riverview Hospital Sunday where she underwent a surgical operation.
Henry Glebke of the town of town of Grand Rapids transacted business in the city Saturday. While here he favored the Tribune with a pleasant call.
The many friends of Mrs. Nelson Laramie, one of the residents of Fourth Avenue north, will be sorry to learn that she is in very poor health this winter.
—Set the new Mahogany Russia, calf, low heel, English walking boots for women at Smith & Luzenski's.
Joseph Wollach of the town of Sigel was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office Saturday while in the city on business.
Miss Grace Daniels, teacher in School Dist. No. 5, town of Remington, has the distinction of being the first teacher in Wood County to install a telephone in a rural school.
Miss Patricia Siler was operated upon for appendicitis at Riverview Hospital on Tuesday. The young lady is from Antigo, but has been working in this city.
Mrs. J. R. Ragan and mother, Mrs. John Hinzthauer, left on Thursday for Hot Springs, Arkansas, where Mrs. Ragan will take treatment for rheumatism.
Mrs. S. Heinenmann and Miss Elsie Baruch left on Monday for Merrill where they expected to spend some time visiting with relatives before returning to their homes.
Tom Green of the town of Sigel was in the city on business Saturday.
Mr. Green has been hauling some wood to town this winter and it has found a ready sale among the people of the city.
Mrs. Frank Broderick of Fond du Lac and Frank Wheeler of Cascade, Montana, arrived in the city the past week, being called here by the serious illness of their brother, John Wheeler of the town of Sigel.
Walter Long of the town of Seneca was among the business callers at the Tribune office Saturday. Mr. Long has had his name enrolled among the Tribune readers.
The fire companies were called out Tuesday noon by an alarm from the home of H. F. Kell. When the departments arrived it was found that it was only a chimney fire and no water was needed.
Owing to the thin layers on the onion, the light husk on the corn, the sliminess of the muskrat house, the poor coat of fur on the mink and various other things, we are now enjoying that open winter that several of our local weather prophets predicted last fall. We certainly have much to be thankful for.

Miss Mary McCamley has gone to Chicago for an extended visit.
Mrs. George Halvorsen has returned from a visit at the home of her brother, Will Hayes, at Wausau.
M. G. Gordon returned on Wednesday morning from Duluth where he had been the past two weeks on business.
Mrs. Curtis Croteau, who opened up the Eagle Hotel on Second Street north a month ago, has retired from business the past week.
—Have you seen the \$3.50 Men's gun-metal blucher shoes at Smith & Luzenski's?
Mr. and Mrs. Guy Nash entertained a party of friends at their home on Oak Street Friday evening. The guests of honor being Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wright of Kalamazoo, Michigan. After dinner the evening was devoted to bridge, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Nash winning the favor of the evening.
Herman Kristofsky has resigned his position as chauffeur for Roy Rogers and formed a partnership with C. Lambertson in the garage business in the city.
Second Street north. Mr. Kristofsky has had considerable experience in this line and the new firm should be a success.
John Douglas, who makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hart, is critically ill, and owing to his advanced age, 88 years, but little hope is held out for his recovery.
Douglas is from Plainville, Adams county, but for some time past has been making his home with his daughter.
—Try our shoe repair shop. All work guaranteed. Prices the lowest. Smith & Luzenski.
Mrs. Peter McCamley entertained the members of the Tuesday afternoon club and a number of her friends at her home on Tuesday afternoon. The afternoon was pleasantly spent at auction bridge, there being four tables in use. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. R. F. Matthews, Mrs. J. H. Mathis and the guest prize was awarded to Mrs. Alfred Canning. Delightful refreshments were served.

Quick witted men, remarkable for their wit, are after all, rarely men of much solidity of character or ability.
Every man is prompted by the love of himself to imagine that he possesses some qualities superior to those in kind or degree to those which he has allotted to the rest of the world.

AFTER COMMISSION FORM OF CITY GOVERNMENT

Over at New London the people are going to vote on the commission form of government again. It was voted on there once before and the matter lost. Their idea there is to have one man run the entire city and have him a well paid individual, the other two commissioners to be merely figure-heads. The only thing that is sticking them over there is to who shall be the one man that is going to run the city.

ENTERTAINED THEIR FRIENDS

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Foote entertained a party of friends Saturday evening for Mrs. Agnes Morrissey. The evening was spent in playing 500 and a very pleasant time was had by all.

ENTERTAIN FOR BIRTHDAY

A number of friends assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Ellis on Saturday evening for the celebration of the birthday of Mrs. Ellis and Mr. Guy O. Babcock. The evening's services were opened by a six-course dinner, after which the guests amused themselves at cards for several hours. At the close of the contest the favors were awarded to Mrs. E. B. Redford and Rogers Mott, while the prizes were given to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wright of Kalamazoo, Michigan. The evening was a most pleasant one and everybody had a most delightful time.

STOP "PICKING ON" PICKS

The toothpick chewing habit is not a pretty one nor is the picking of teeth in public places to be commended. Nevertheless, the toothpick does not deserve the disrepute into which it has fallen. Instead, as a health instrument, it deserves a revival of patronage.
So deeply has it fallen under the ban of polite social usage, that it is now frequently a difficult matter to find a good one in many homes. This is pushing "refinement" altogether too far.
Because it is not considered polite to clean one's finger nails in public is no reason for throwing away nail files. Similarly, there is no good excuse for eliminating toothpicks. Each one is a necessary and important tool in the process of keeping clean. And keeping clean is a life assurance policy.

The mouth offers ideal conditions for the growth of germs. It is moist, warm and sufficiently dark to make an ideal disease germ garden. The food which gathers between the teeth furnishes a lodging place for countless numbers of disease producing germs as well as the ordinary ones of decay. When, therefore, overnight people refrain from picking their teeth, they are merely "too nice" to be really clean.

The tooth brush is all right as far as it goes. It is a perfectly obvious fact, however, that it doesn't go far enough. While some clean part way between the teeth, none go all the way around all of the surfaces unless the teeth are as far apart as those of the common public wash-room comb. Something, therefore, in the nature of a toothpick, or stout thread is necessary to keep the teeth decently clean. Polishing the front and back surfaces isn't enough. The margins between the closely set choppers and grinders are the most difficult to clean and hence most likely to decay and harbor disease breeding organisms. The proper use of the toothpick in the proper place and at a proper time is a good habit, and one that should be encouraged especially in childhood, the great habit-forming period in life.

The man who makes money in a community has a duty to perform to that community. It may be that he has made his money by his superior business ability; and that he would have done as well anywhere. That does not alter the case. If his gifts are great his responsibility is equally great. No man was placed on earth for the sole purpose of making money, and the man who has this as his ideal had better never have been born. It is not an act of charity, but the performance of a simple duty that the man who has made money to pass a little of it on for the benefit of the community, even though he never expects to see a dollar of his contribution back.—Ex.

NOW IS THE TIME
to get your
Old Shoes Repaired
-at-
GLEUE BROS.

AUTOMOBILE AND SIGN PAINTING

—Have your automobile painted now. The paint will have a better chance to harden and will give better satisfaction. Special price on Fords, Hugo Lind, west side.
Some little reduction in the high cost of production for movie theatres of the city may result from an order just issued by the postoffice department at Washington admitting the movie films to the mails, the parcel post. Heretofore the movie film has been barred from transportation in the mails and has been carried by express only. Lack of express facilities in towns big enough to support a movie palace, also not big enough to have a railroad station, caused the order. By the order any point visited even by rural carriers may get its thrillers by parcel post. It was said the new order will mean a considerable saving to movie managers.

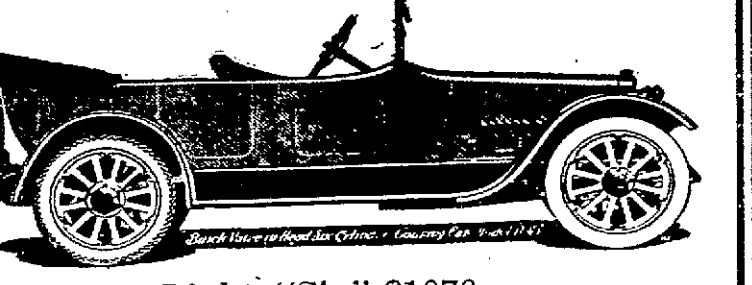
Town order books for sale at this office.



World's High Honors to Buick

The international Jury of Awards at the Panama-Pacific Worlds Exposition presented the gold medal to the Buick Motor Co., in recognition of the worthiness of the company's product.

In making this award the jury took into consideration the company's standing in manufacturing circles; the character it has established for Buick Valve-In-Head motor cars throughout the world, and its established reputation for correctly designing and honestly constructing the motor cars which bear the name Buick.



Light "Six" \$1070
When Better Automobiles are built
BUICK will build them

LETTER WRITING

Avoid carefully such words and stock phrases as: "Beg to acknowledge," "beg to inquire," "beg to advise," etc. Don't beg at all.
Avoid "the same" as you would a plague. Don't say: "Inclosed herewith." "Herewith" is superfluous. Don't "reply" to a letter, answer it. You "answer" a letter, and "reply" to an argument.
Be wary of adjectives, particularly superlatives; "very," "great," "tremendous," "excellent," etc., have marred many an otherwise strong phrase and have propped needlessly many a good word; all-sufficient in itself.
Don't forget that certain snappy words are in the language for a purpose. "And," "a," "the," are important, and their elimination often makes a letter bald, curt and distinctly inelegant.
Don't write your name or your initials so that no one can read them. A clear signature, plain written figures, are a delight to the reader. From Booklet, "The Writing of Good Letters for (R. T.) Crane Co."

SHIRTS

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rowland, Saturday, January 20.
A son to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Holstrun, West Side.
A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mackabben, Fourth Ave. north, on Thursday, January 18.

The estate of Col. Wm. F. Cody who died at Denver, Colorado, last week, and which had been estimated several times in the past at over \$1,000,000, on last Friday was estimated by Judge W. L. Wall, for years Col. Cody's attorney, at not to exceed \$675,000. It consists, in the main, of three ranches near Cody, and an equity in a hotel in that town.

Take Notice

Rare Bargains

CURTICE BROS. SOUPS
Curtice Bros. Soups in large varieties—quart cans usually sell at 35 cents, on sale 25c
Curtice Bros. Soup, pint cans, usually sell at 25 cents on sale at 15c

PINE APPLES—SLICED—CANNED
Richleau Brand, quart tins, 30 cent value, now on sale at 23c
Silver Buckle Brand, quart tins, 25 cent value, now on sale at 19c

RIPE OLIVES
Giffords, none so fine—60 cent quart tins, large olives on sale at 47c

KETCHUP IN PINT BOTTLES
Richleau or Monarch Brands, 25 cent size on sale. . . 18c

COFFEE
Cream Brand in 5 pound tin pails at \$1.50
Toilet Soap Free—3 cakes Jap Rose or Palm Olive soap free with each can of Cream Coffee.
Cream Brand Coffee considered the best 30 cent coffee sold in Grand Rapids.

CRANBERRIES
The cranberry is considered one of the great medicinal fruits, so we say "eat cranberries." Never so cheap before Jumbo Cranberries, regular 13c values now 3 lbs. for . . . 25c
Extra Standard Cranberries regular 10c values, now 3 lbs. for . . . 19c
Extra Pie Cranberries, regular 6c values, now 3 lbs. for . . . 12c
Make Cranberry Pie, Sauce, Jelly and Shortcake

Johnson & Hill Co.
Grocery Department

WEAR BALL BRAND RUBBER FOOTWEAR

GIVES More Days Wear at less cost per day than all others

Ball Brand Red Ribbed

Lumbermen's, are light and flexible on the foot
WEAR LIKE IRON

The Red Ball Brand Rubbers are special quality, made of the highest grade materials and vulcanized under high pressure, the new process developed in their own factory forty years ago. Buy a pair, put them to the test

THEY MAKE GOOD
Ball Brand Red Ribbed overs, per pair \$2.00
Special Red Overs at per pair \$1.50

Old prices on All Rubber Footwear Here
Men's light mud rubbers per pair \$1.00
Women's light mud rubbers, per pair 75c

SMITH & LUZENSKI
Exclusive Ball brand Agents, West Side

8 in. Red Ribbed Ball brand, \$3.

\$2.50 and \$2.75

\$1.50 and \$1.75

Abel-Mullen Co.

Three Days Special

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

January 25, 26 and 27th

OVERCOATS

-- AND --

SHIRTS

Any men's or young men's overcoats in the store (this does not include fur lined overcoats) regular \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00 values

\$15

THREE DAYS ONLY SHIRT SPECIALS

THREE DAYS ONLY

We have divided our entire shirt stock in three lots

LOT 1--Regular 1.00, 1.25, 1.35 values at	89c	LOT 2--Regular 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and 2.50 values	\$1.05	LOT 3--All Silk Shirts sizes 14 to 17 at	\$3.15
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We strictly guarantee all our shirts to be fast colors. A new one for everyone that fades

ABEL-MULLEN COMPANY

MORE WHEAT, MORE CATTLE, MORE HOGS

Land Values Sure to Advance
Because of Increasing De-
mand for Farm Products.

The cry from countries abroad for more of the necessities of life is acute today; tomorrow it will be still more insistent, and there will be no letup after the war. This is the day for the farmer, the day that he is coming into his own. He is gradually becoming the dictator as it becomes more apparent that upon his industry depends the great problem of feeding a great world. The farmer of Canada and the United States has it within himself to hold the position that stress of circumstances has lifted him into today. The conditions abroad are such that the utmost dependence will rest upon the farmers of this continent for some time after the war, and for this reason there is no hesitation in making the statement that war's demands are, and for a long time will be, insatiable, and the status that will be made upon the soil will with difficulty be met. There are today 25,000,000 men in the fighting ranks in the world. The best of authority gives 75 per cent and over as having been drawn from the farms. There is therefore nearly 75 per cent of the land formerly tilled now being unworked. Much of this land is today in a devastated condition and if the war continues and tomorrow it will take years to bring it back to its former producing capacity.

Instead of the farmer producing, he has become a consumer, making the strain upon those who have been left to do the farming a very difficult one. There may be agitation as to the high cost of living, and doubtless there is reason for it in many cases. The middleman may boost the prices, combine, and combine, but one cannot get away from the fact that the demand regulates the supply, and the supply regulates the price. The price of wheat—in fact, all grains—as well as cattle, will remain high for some time, and the low prices that have prevailed will not come again for some time.

After the war the demand for cattle, not alone for beef, but for stock purposes, to replenish the exhausted herds of Europe, will be keenly felt, and those who are willing to sell to prepare for this emergency, how much better it can be done on the low-priced lands of today, on lands that cost from ten to twenty dollars per acre, than it can on two and three hundred-dollar-acre land. The lands of Western Canada meet all the requirements. They are productive in every sense of the word. The best of grasses can be grown with abundant yields and the grain can be produced from these soils that beats the world, and the same may be said of cattle and horses. The climate is all that is required.

Those who are competent to judge claim that land prices will rise in value from twenty to fifty per cent. This is looked for in Western Canada, where lands are decidedly cheap today, and those who are fortunate enough to secure now will realize wonderfully by means of such an investment. The land that the Dominion Government is giving away as free homesteads in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are of a high class; they are abundant in every continent that goes to make the most productive soil. The yields of wheat, oats and barley that have been grown on these lands gives the best evidence of their productiveness, and when backed up by the experience of the thousands of settlers from the United States who have worked them and become wealthy upon them, little more should be required to convince those who are seeking a home even with limited means, that nowhere can they secure anything that will better equip them to become one of the army of industry to assist in taking care of the problem of feeding the world. These lands are free; but to those who desire larger holdings than 160 acres, the Canadian Government companies and land corporations from whom purchase can be made at reasonable prices, and information can be secured from the Canadian Government agent, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper—Advertisement.

Whistling for Cabs.
The Berlin police announce that strong measures will be taken to stop the nuisance caused by the whistling for cabs. It is not provided that whistling may be permitted at certain hours, but it is simply stated that the police have been instructed to stop people from "whistling for cabs." For cabs which are not so slight, and that punishment will be inflicted if the orders of the police are not obeyed.

HEAL YOUR SKIN TROUBLES

With Cuticura, the Quick, Sure and Easy Way. Trial Free

Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply the Ointment. Stop itching instantly, clear away pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, move dandruff and scalp irritation, heal red, itchy and sore hands as well as most baby skin troubles.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere—Adv.

Missouri has joined the list of states which maintain night schools for adults in rural regions.

The dangerous cold is the neglected cold. Get a box of—

CASCARA QUININE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opium—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Crisp in 3 minutes—keeps you healthy. Get the genuine with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it—25 cents. At Any Drug Store

CANCER

And Tumors successfully treated (removed) without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for free literature to Dr. J. A. SANATORIUM, 2823 University Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

MOST VENOMOUS OF SNAKES

India Believed to Contain the Creature That Is Dreaded by Every Other Living Thing.

The most venomous of snakes is held to be the cobra of India. It is about 18 inches long and of a gray color. The creature is death itself, and carries in its head the secret of destroying life with the concentrated agency of all its poisons.

The snake is tolerably common in India, being found in nearly every part of the peninsula.

Fortunately, however, for man, it is not, like the cobra, a house-frequenting snake; for its aggressive habits would make it infinitely more fatal to life than its dreaded relative.

The king of the asps does not turn to escape from man as the cobra will, or flash into concealment like the krait, but keeps its path against its human assailant, and, pitting its 18 inches of length against its enemy's bulk, challenges and provokes conflict.

A stroke with a whip will cut it in two, or a clod of earth disable it; but such is its malignity that it will invite attack by every device at its command, staking its own life on the mere chance of its adversary coming within the little circle of its power. At most, the radius of this circle is 32 inches.

It is said that no one, having once encountered this terrible reptile, can ever forget its horrifying aspect when thus aroused, its eagerly aggressive air, its restless coils, which, in constant motion one over the other and rustling enormously all the while, steadily but surely brings it nearer and nearer to the object of its fury.

"By Royal Appointment."
Once a year, in the New Year's Gazette, appears a long list of tradesmen who are holders of royal warrants. This list at the present time exceeds 3,200 names. Since the death of Queen Victoria considerably over three hundred names have been added.

It is a privilege greatly coveted and much envied—this of the royal warrant, for it is not only a highly coveted upon every tradesman who has supplied goods to his majesty's household, but is also a mark of royal favor, and to some extent a testimonial to the excellence of the purveyor's goods.

Its principal outward sign is the use of the royal arms over the shop-front and upon the writing paper of the warrant-holder, and it is an offense against the law for any person not being a warrant-holder to use the arms. Apparently, however, its misuse is a common occurrence, for during recent years hundreds of cases of improper use have been dealt with by the Royal Warrant-Holders' association.—London "Times."

Vast Wealth Wasted.

The extent of the waste which has attended the lumber industry of this country is justly being appreciated and efforts are being made to correct the matter. Exports of many of the largest sawmills are installing special apparatus to save material which was formerly wasted or sent to the burner. The price of paper has risen so greatly since the outbreak of the European war that paper pulp manufacturers are becoming more and more interested in the utilization of wood waste. When it is realized that more wood is wasted than actually utilized in our great lumber industry, which uses 40,000,000,000 board feet a year, it is seen that there are great opportunities to save this waste. Over 300,000 cords of slabs, sawdust, edgings and other mill waste were used for making paper pulp last year.

Recovering Used Rubber.

In French method of rubber recovery, the covers of motor rubber floors are placed in a closed vessel containing tetrahydrofuran, and this is heated by steam or otherwise. To remove uncombined sulphur, the heating continues until the sulphur is dissolved, the solvent being poured off before the rubber is attacked. Fresh solvent is kept at the boiling point of the liquid about an hour, when the rubber in turn becomes dissolved. The solution is separated by filter press, when the solvent may be separated and recovered by distillation.

Turning on the Lights.

The regulations by which lights were ordered extinguished or dimmed and the Port of St. Johns, Newfoundland, closed a few weeks ago as "precautionary measures taken against the incursions of hostile ships of war," have been suspended by Governor Davidson. The notice gives an indication of the developments responsible for the change. Lighthouses were out of commission, shops were closed early or conducted behind shuttered windows, automobiles showed only faint sidelights and streets were kept dark.

Easily Changed.

"Is your portable garage satisfactory?" "Oh, yes," replied the suburban dweller; "it suits me very well and I'm glad for my wife's sake that I bought the portable kind."

"Why so?"

"She's had it moved half a dozen times because she didn't think it looked well from the street!"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Quite Natural, Too.

"Is your wife interested in the European campaign?" "Not much," replied Mr. Twombly. "She's more interested in the social campaign of the Philanthropies, who live around the corner."

Hint for Husbands.

"They will always get along well together."

"You think so?"

"I'm sure of it. Whenever she does anything wrong he knows her forgiveness."—Baltimore Sun.

Our Shipping Grows.

American shipping in foreign trade has increased from 2,405 vessels of 1,076,152 gross tons on June 30, 1914, to 3,135 vessels of 2,194,470 gross tons on June 30, 1916, according to the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

Down With Paint and Powder.

A crusade against the use of paint and powder by Philadelphia schoolgirls has been inaugurated by the "Punches" club and the women's clubs of that city.

HISTORIC CRIMES and MYSTERIES

By
WAT
MASON

INFATUATION OF MARY BLANDY.

MARY BLANDY does not rank with the great artists in crime, but as an illustration of human perversity she remains supreme. The bibes and sucklings of her time have become veritable men and women, and all kinds of water have passed under the bridge, but her name still lives in England, and when old lawyers encounter a peculiarly cold-blooded criminal, they are wont to say that he is as bad as Mary Blandy.

Mary lived with her parents at Denham, near London. Her father was a fine, comfortable man, a solicitor who had a neatly packed package of pieces of eight and down to his old age, and to leave to his beloved daughter when he went to sleep with his fathers. Mary was the joy and pride of his life. He thought so much of her that he used to bore his friends describing her noble and charming qualities, and seemed to be under the impression that she ought to have been presented with a gold-headed cane at least once a day. And, really, the old man was not without reason, for Mary was a most attractive damsel. She was young, well educated, of diverse accomplishments, and a pleasant personality. The father was justified in believing that she eventually would marry some excellent citizen, and live happily ever after.

If she didn't do this it was not because of a lack of excellent citizens, or a backwardness on her part. Her suitors fairly tripped down all the flowers in the front yard in their eagerness to win her.

Overlooked Points in Wager.
A wager is said to have been made by Sir Walter Raleigh, from Queen Elizabeth on the question of how much snake is contained in a pound of Virginia tobacco. A pound of the weed was weighed, burned and then weighed again. The question was held to be satisfactorily settled by determining that the weight of the snake was exactly that of the tobacco before being burned, minus the residue of ashes. The fact that the ashes had received additional weight by combining with the oxygen of the atmosphere and the further fact that certain gases were evolved in the process of combustion was not mentioned by the learned Sir Walter. The knowledge of such things not having then been revealed.

Nutrient in English Walnut.
The English walnut is an excellent food. Its meat contains six times as much nutrient as an equal amount of beefsteak. Doctors everywhere advise its use on account of its great value for the fatigued and debilitated. Besides being a tasty and nutritious delicacy, it is often used for pedicels, catclaw and preserves. In France many tons are made into oil every year, furnishing a good substitute for olive oil. In England it is customary to eat the fresh nut meat with wine. Experts maintain that there is no good reason why the nut should not be raised at least enough English walnuts for our own needs, and even export a few million dollars worth.

Rather Overdid It.

The little daughter of a college professor had been taught to pray for the things which she desired. It was very dry and hot, and everything was looking awfully for ruin. Suddenly it occurred to the little miss that she could pray for rain, and she acted on her impulse at once. Shortly after, there came a terrific thunder shower. Streets were gullied out, trees were blown down and other damage was done. After the shower, the child's mother found her standing at the window looking out with a rueful face upon the debris, and heard her say in an awestruck voice:

"Oh, Lord, what have I done?"—Everybody's Magazine.

Too Rich Cream.

"To illustrate the uses of advertisement," says a well-known theatrical manager, "there is one experience I had of which I often think."

"I was driving when I came to a farm where I had a meeting to make. The owner of this farm would have made a good advertisement manager, for the big poster announcing that the meadow was to let was warded as follows:

"This field to let, seventeen acres, for grazing. Persons having old cattle, or cattle with strong appetites, had better be cautious in turning them out to graze here, as my grass is so rich that it would be liable to injure them for the first week or so."

Justice to Thomas Paine.

Most of Thomas Paine's ideas are so familiar to us of today that it is hard to believe the hallucinations they raised. International abolition, anti-slavery, justice to women and mercy to animals. He proposed old age pensions, compulsory public schools, state aid to poor children, endowment of motherhood, public work for the unemployed, and a graded income tax to pay for these reforms.—Exchange.

Where She Came In.

"If I had twenty dollars I would buy more things than this house could hold," said Tommy. "I wouldn't," said Albert. "I would buy—," and looking at his little sister, continued, "a diamond ring for Mollie." Mollie, suspicious of such richness, declared she would not have your diamond ring, but you'd better pay the nickel you owe me."—Exchange.

The Scotch- Irish.

The term "Scotch-Irish" implies not the amalgamation of distinct Scotch and Irish families, but, like Anglo-Saxons and Indo- British, simply that the people of one British were transplanted or immigrated from the country of their birth to that of another. Religious or political race was the main factor. This colony of North Scotch went over into Ireland during the religious troubles of Great Britain from the reign of Henry VIII and continued to the time of William III. There were direct descendants of Scotch parents on both sides who came to America from Ireland, and were called Scotch-Irish; others married into Irish families, and their children were the Presbyterian Scotch-Irish that first settled in the backwoods of Virginia in the seventeenth century.

Would Have Welcomed One More.

Little Loin had received a large doll on her birthday. Being asked how she liked it she answered: "Oh, pretty well, but I was in hopes it would be twins."

brother of the happy warrior, failed to move him. So Mary and the captain held a council and decided that the old man was superfluous, and would have to be removed. They laid their plans carefully. They gave out the information that funeral music had been heard in the house, which was a certain warning that Blandy would die within twelve months. Cranstoun also went around explaining that he was saving the old gentleman's chest. Having thus prepared the neighborhood for fatalities, the captain went to Scotland and sent Mary a package of powder for cleaning silverware, showing how thoughtful he was. Instead of cleaning the silverware, Mary absently began feeling the powder to her father, who certainly wasn't silver-lined. She was quite careless about it. She put the powder in his tea, in his porridge, in his gravy. Then, having laid out the old man's victims with scientific and the old man's sufferings were indescribable. During that time two servants were nearly killed by drinking poisoned tea Mary had left lying around.

June came, and the father still hung on, and Cranstoun wrote Mary a letter from Scotland, intimating that she was slower than molasses in January, and urging her to double the dose. One day, when Blandy's sufferings had been intolerable, and on a day morning and withering upon his bed, Mary's damnable conscience was touched, and she confessed that she had been poisoning him. She fell on her knees at his bedside and begged her father to curse her. "I curse thee not," said the poor old man; "no, I bless thee, and hope God will bless thee, and amend thy life."

Shortly after this he died, and he was laid in his grave before suspicion was directed toward Mary. Then the servants began to talk, and when suspicion was aroused, there was no difficulty in securing evidence, for the girl had been perfectly reckless in conducting her operations. She was arrested, tried and convicted, and one fine morning she ascended the scaffold, young and handsome still, and suffered all that the law calls for in such cases. Cranstoun, after the death of his daughter, died from Scotland and went to France, fearing that he would be hunted down there, he moved on to Flanders, where he fell ill and died.

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Tarantulas prefer loose, stony ground for their habitat. The foolish creatures come out for a stroll just before the sunset hours, at the very time when the tarantula hawk, or killer, is out looking for them. The vicious wasp is quite sure to find them, and although the light may be long and the tarantula may make a tenacious defense, the wasp's lance will finally pierce and stupefy the tarantula, whose body will retain warmth during the required number of days required for the incubation of the eggs which the wasp will deposit in her victim. When the grub of the hairy tarantula hawks appears, the parents little things will immediately proceed to devour the warm husk that gives them protection and life, thus fulfilling their destiny and incidentally protecting the dwellers on the border.

Implous Act Punished.

A gruesome story of a century ago is told of an occurrence in one of the cities of Western America. A number of a party of revellers engaged on a wager, to enter the vaults at midnight, and in proof of his having done so, to stick a fork in a coffin that had recently been deposited there. He accomplished his object and was returning triumphantly, when he felt himself suddenly caught. He was so overcome with terror that he fell in a swoon and was so found shortly after the dawn of the next day by his companions, who, alarmed at his long absence, had come to look for him. The fork which he had stuck into the coffin had caught hold of his long cloak and given him a fit of terror that nearly proved fatal.

Save Japanese Dogs.

The average native dog of Japan has a savage, selfish, ashy, with long, sharp, pointed muzzle and short, erect ears, with bushy, foxlike tail. They are bold and obstinate in disposition and never know when they are beaten. A Japanese once gave a live dog to his pet tiger as a treat. But the animal, realizing the situation before the tiger did, seized the tiger by the throat and choked it to death before it could defend itself, though the dog also died from his wounds. The Japanese dog is thus far famed for its unexampled tenacity and tenacity of grip, something like the western bulldog.—Japan Magazine.

GUM COMMANDS HIGH PRICES

Product of the Algarroba Tree, Native of Brazil, in Demand in the World's Markets.

Of the algarroba trees in the Brazilian forests a number are upward of six feet in diameter above the buttresses, and these trees have been estimated to be more than 3,000 years old. The age of some of the larger trees has been placed at from 2,000 to 3,000 years, and there are some trees at present in these forests which, according to some calculations, are supposed to have been of considerable size at the commencement of the Christian era.

These enormous monarchs of the forest deposit large quantities of gum during their lifetime, and a spot in which one of these trees stood for several thousand years and then completely decayed often yields from five to ten barrels of the best gum, which is so highly esteemed in the United States for making the finer grades of varnishes that are superior to shellac.

Daily Thought.

Faithfulness is thine and reverence is thine; who then can rob thee of these things? Who can hinder thee to use them, if not thyself?—Epictetus.

TRAINING TODAY'S BOYS AND GIRLS

Inspiration Is a Much Better
Leader Than Formula.

MORE THAN RULES NECESSARY

Telling Child Your Parental Precept
Doesn't Help Him to Carry Out Sug-
gestions—He Should Be In-
terested in Behavior.

By SIDONIE M. GRUENBERG.

IT IS no wonder that mothers become bewildered. There are so many things to keep in mind in order to do the right thing by their children. There are all the rules about bathing and clothing and feeding the dears; there are all the rules about toys and exercise and play, and there are all the rules about punishment and manners and keeping your temper. It is all very distracting.

The trouble with many of us is that we try so desperately to get the rules, and the danger is that we often get no more than the rules. With all the new ideas and suggestions crowding upon us, the conscientious mothers seek the earliest opportunity to apply the new methods. But in too many cases we remember the formulas and repeat them as we think about a new situation.

"David," said one of these conscientious but bewildered mothers, "it is very important for you to acquire habits of punctuality. So do not linger on the way to school, and do not dawdle when you get there. Be prompt and be neat. But she was still too conscious of a remote purpose in the child's character to translate this purpose into the most effective conduct. So far as the child is concerned, he needs merely to be impressed with the importance of coming to school on time and not with the importance of his 'habits of punctuality.' He needs merely to be assisted in forming the desired habits and not worried about his moral salvation. When the mother's purpose has become thoroughly assimilated her attention will be upon the things to do and not upon the things to say.

The problem for the mother thus becomes one of assimilating valuable ideas until they become parts of her habitual attitude, instead of being remembered rules or mechanical tricks. Cousin Elsie was not able to button her gaiters herself, and Cousin Elsie—several months younger and barely four—was a marvel. "Mother," she observed, "I thought all little girls learn to button in the Montessori." Which advertised not only the fact that she was in the Montessori class, but also the further fact that her mother talked about the matter in the presence of the child. The child was no doubt learning a great many useful things in this class. But in addition

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asked the children beforehand they could give you a dozen good reasons for taking part in plays and games, and they would never think of Hamlet's reasons, or Rosalind's. And if you put these thoughts into their heads you are doing much to cultivate a world's self-consciousness. But what is exactly what many parents—and many teachers, too, alas—do by their substitution of good assortments of words for the old sayings and maxims. The excellent work in the organization of boys and girls for wholesome outdoor life and nature study is vitiated to a degree by the disregard of the child's nature that shows itself in such priggish maxims as "One kind deed each day" and "Be happy." Any boy who would actually check off his day's adventures in search of the kind deed would be an intolerable companion for a person who still valued spontaneity.

"Training" through such a process is just as likely to make the child rush to the assistance of the blind man in the morning in order to get the kind deed out of the way, leaving the rest of the day for the enjoyment of life. We wish the children to be kind, to be happy, to be healthy, to be brave and several other things. But the kindness and happiness and the other de-

strable traits are to be the by-products of healthy living, friendly associations, inspiring leadership; they are not to be ready-to-wear garments of wise words.

We who have the responsibility for the upbringing of children cannot see our standards too high. But to the extent that our training consists of formulas and precepts and admonitions, instead of insight and sympathy and guidance, we are but half-baked leaders.

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SHOE SOLES FROM AUTO TIRES

The high cost of living, especially in the shoe business is getting a kick out of the use of automobile tires for re-soles shoes and rubbers for winter use.

The average automobile man had begun to think that about all the use he had for his old tires was for patching, for which one tire would last him nearly a life time, and the price of a few cents a pound for the old rubber.

Now it is different. Farmers are buying used automobile tires with which to re-sole their shoes and rubbers. They claim that if a tire will last for a guarantee of 5000 miles on an automobile there ought to be some wear in it for the sole of a man's foot. And there is. So far, the use of auto tire is giving excellent satisfaction as a re-sole, and aside from being a good warmer, keeps the person from slipping.

ADVERTISED MAIL

Following is the list of advertised mail at the postoffice Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, January 22, 1917.

Letters—Miss Vera Briggs; Hazel Haring; Bertha Schneider; Ella Smorchosk.

Gentlemen—Mr. L. I. Bluet; Mr. Fred Erickson; Mr. John Karch.

Package—Mrs. Herman Bolder.

WANT COLUMN

WANTED—Girl for general housework. No children. Apply to W. C. Weisel.

FOR SALE—Two second hand two-seater cutters. Will be sold cheap. Nash Hardware Co.

SALESMEN—Big money, big line, all necessities. Groceries, Paints, Oils, Stock Food. Sell at wholesale. Goods and house nationally known. Ask your banker. Enormous business. Insurance sure trade. Quit road—stay in home territory—build homes and bank accounts as hundreds do. Regular trade, quickly, easily, covered. No collection, simple but effective selling plan. Earns for you \$100 to \$450 monthly easy. Write today. John Sutton & Co., Wholesale Grocers, 238 W. Lake St., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Several grade Guernsey cows and heifers, one fresh and others to freshen soon. Prices reasonable. One pure bred Chester White boar pig, registered, breeding age. Price \$15. This is just about what he is worth for pork. W. W. Clark, Grand Rapids, Wis., phone 175.

FOR SALE—Best northern Wisconsin cut-over lands and farms, 40 acres to sections, in the Fruit Belt. Best transportation, roads, schools and markets. Satisfactory terms. Call on or address F. Dunnebecke, Manager, Bayfield Investment Association, Ashland, Wisconsin, or at Ashland National Bank Building, E. N. Pomainville, local agent. 261

FOR SALE—Fine second-hand Ford touring car. Phone 509. pd

WANTED TO BUY—Large second-hand safe. Chas. Klevens, secretary Seneca, Sigel and Rudolph Insurance Co.

FOR RENT—Good house on 1st Ave. N. and two flats on 1st Ave. N. L. M. Nash.

FOR SALE—A few fancy cutters; and pair hot sleds and some lap robes. Nash Hardware Co.

SWEET BROS.

If you want your auto repaired or top repaired, seat covers, radiator or engine robes, SEE US, we will use your right. We handle the Gordon line of seat covers. Also do General Wagon Repairing.

BAKER STREET, Formerly Anderson Carriage Works.

Also have several good bargains in second hand Cutters and Sleighs

STOMACH AGONIES

DUE TO POISON

One Dose of Remedy Sweeps Pain Away—Hundreds of Thousands Restored.

May's Wonderful Remedy is unlike any other. It sweeps the bile and poisonous catarrhal accretions from the system. Soothes and allays inflammation in the intestinal tract, the cause of the most distressing ailments, such as gall stones, appendicitis, acute indigestion, cancer and ulcers of the stomach and intestines, yellow jaundice, constipation, gastritis, auto-intoxication, etc. In every locality there are grateful people who owe their complete recovery to May's Wonderful Remedy. Thousands say it has saved them from the knife. The most thorough system cleanser known. Contains no alcohol or habit-forming drugs. FREE booklet on Stomach Ailments. Address Geo. H. May, Mfg. Chemist, Chicago. Better yet, obtain a bottle of May's Wonderful Remedy from Otto's Pharmacy, or any reliable druggist, who will refund your money if it fails.

COAL AND WOOD

The Best Grades at Reasonable Prices.

CALL US UP AT Phone 416 or 5

BOSSERT BROTHERS

WOOD AND COAL YARDS

FREDERIK THE GREAT IS GREAT

Frederik the Great, who comes to the Palace Theatre, Monday, Jan. 22, is a wizard within memory. Keller and the Great Herman met excepted. He even excels that famous one of the comic opera, whose name was "John Wells, Wella," a dealer in magical spells, and with his company of 10 persons, including nimble helpers, an odd comedy old man and a great wizard, he fairly dazes audiences with the way he produces live stock from vacant space, conjures bushes of roses from the air, shoots canaries from a closed paper bag into their cage and with a dip net scoops white butterflies doves out of the atmosphere, stage front. It is a wonderful exhibition of miscellaneous wizardry and will surely entertain everybody. Prices 25, 35 and 50c.

DEATH OF DR. CRAWFORD

Dr. Albert B. Crawford, a former resident of Grand Rapids, died last Monday morning at the home of his son Earl at Edgar, where he had made his home during the past ten years.

Dr. Crawford was born near Marysville, this state, in 1846. He subsequently went to the state of Pennsylvania where he studied dentistry, and came to Grand Rapids in 1887, and practiced his profession here for many years, moving to Marshfield during the family's residence at Marshfield, and the doctor then moved to Edgar and made his home with his son Earl.

Dr. Crawford died during the family's residence at Marshfield, and he was well liked by all who knew him, and he still had many friends in this city who were pained to hear of his death. The funeral was held on Wednesday evening, January 23, at the home of the family at Marshfield.

The surviving members of the family are Albert B. Crawford, of Galesburg, Illinois, and Earl of Edgar.

MYSTIC WORKERS INSTALL

The annual installation of officers of the Mystic Workers of the World took place at their hall on Tuesday evening, January 23.

Supreme Director F. C. Joslyn of Oshkosh, conducted the installation in a very perfect and impressive manner. The members and their invited guests enjoyed a short address by Director Joslyn, and a very pleasant evening was spent by those present.

The officers installed are as follows: Perfect—Von L. Holliday.

Monitor—L. H. Williams.

Secretary—L. C. Ramsey.

Assistant Secretary—J. H. Johnson.

Marshal—Fred Kowalsky.

Asst. Marshal—P. F. Kowalsky.

Warder—Edna Potawitz.

Sentinel—Allan Gilson.

LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. J. S. Sayles was taken to Riverside Hospital on Wednesday where she was operated upon for an attack of appendicitis.

Mrs. Edgar Kellogg returned on Saturday from Watertown and Milwaukee where she had been visiting with friends and relatives during the past few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kerwin, who have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Nash for some time past, leave for their home in Europe today.

Gus Thorndom, who has been visiting his parents in this city during the past month, left last week for Bremerton, Washington, where he will join his mother, a member of the United States navy.

H. Tichnor, one of the old residents of this section, who resides in the eastern part of the city, has been quite sick with the grippe during the past two weeks, but is somewhat better at this writing. As Mr. Tichnor is well along in years, his recovery has necessarily been rather slow.

Another past we all love is the lad who buttonholes us on the street when we are busy and wants to know what we think about the war in Europe.

TELLING TROUBLES TO OTHERS

Nobody Wants to Hear Your Troubles—Leastwise a Stranger

The other day I was on a railroad train and a woman sat in the seat beside me. When the conductor came around the woman fumbled in her pocket for her ticket. She could not find it. She looked about the floor, arose to see if the ticket was on the seat.

Finally, she looked again in her purse and found the ticket in a small side pocket of the lining. Then she explained to me how she always put the ticket there and did not know why she had not looked there in the first place. Her "poor head" had been aching all of that day and she had made several mistakes on the count of it. In fact, ever since she had that operation performed she had frequent headaches and her troubles dated back several years before that. Her people had worried her about it long since, but she would not listen until the matter became serious and then surgical aid was called upon.

Her grandmother had had the same trouble. It seemed to run in the family, she said, and had prevented her from doing many things. In truth, her eldest girl didn't get married because she (the mother) could not take care of the home as she once did and somebody had to do it. Besides, expenses were so high it really scared her with a "cold" over her brain to keep up with things nowadays.

Along these lines this woman ran on and on. I thought she had practically told me all of her family affairs, including the story about the "black sheep," who had got into trouble and was coming before the court any day.

Several times I attempted to read my paper so as to ward off the things she thought she should not tell to a stranger, but to no purpose. She would talk. I could not help reflecting that this baneful habit was somewhat in the nature of a disease.

I know of one case where a person chattered with a stranger in the manner that this woman talked to me, and as a result of information given the whole family was brought to court and put to no end of anxiety thru the wagging tongue of one of its members.

All this is folly. Nobody wants to hear your troubles—leastwise a stranger. Each person has his own, and telling them to those who are not interested can do little or no good. And may I say, "An older man's bad habit is that of talking to that everyone about you can hear. Not long since, two women were gossiping in a restaurant. At the next table sat several persons who overheard everything that was said, and which affected friends of theirs materially. The whole matter was conveyed to these friends and there was much trouble as a result. Several of those concerned became enemies, and a lawsuit, as an aftermath, is still pending.

Tongues were made to talk but it is the wise one that knows when to keep still.

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

MECHAN

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Fox were called to Anberst Junction, Wis., by the serious illness of their daughter, Mrs. W. W. Ward. She has been suffering the past week with pneumonia.

Miss Pekarski of Nekosha who is teaching school in the town of Grant, Dist. No. 4, near here, is getting up a basket social party at the Lutz hall next Friday night for the benefit of her school. This is Miss Pekarski's first year of school as teacher and she is to be congratulated in her efforts to make her school a success.

The price of pulp wood has taken quite a jump lately. The Mosinee company is now offering \$5.00 per cord for jack-pine delivered at the side tracks here. But why shouldn't it raise, as the price of paper and nearly everything else on earth has gone away up?

There was quite an exciting time for awhile at the station Sunday during the storm, by fire in a potato car which stood on the side track near one of the potato houses. The roof of the car was badly damaged and for awhile the car and building were both threatened with destruction. However, the fire was put out, without much damage.

Mr. Fox of this place and Miss Nellie Gustin of Plainfield, whose wedding was announced in the paper last week, are now settled down at home where Mr. Fox has a large house all completed awaiting the arrival of his bride. Burton is a life-long resident here and is held in high esteem by many friends. Miss Gustin is a former teacher in our school and for awhile was principal of many as a teacher and friend. A host of friends join in wishing them happiness as they journey down life's pathway.

One of the worst snow and wind storms of the season, if not the worst for years, visited these parts last Sunday. The air was full of blinding snow driven before a terrible wind all day. Monday forenoon was devoted mostly to breaking out snow, hauled for pumps, under snowdrifts or looking up the best route to the barn door or the chicken house. It was a bad storm anyway.

WAS OUT IN THE COLD

Wm. Jackson was picked up by Officer Pantor at an early hour Tuesday morning while asleep in the snow near the Eagle hotel. Jackson was in an intoxicated condition and had the officer not found him is entirely probable that his earthly career would have ended within a short time as mercury was below the zero mark. He was taken before Judge Calkins, who sent him to jail for ten days with instructions to leave town at the end of that time. Jackson is a native of St. Paul and has been selling ironing boards about the city.

MORE SOLDIERS COMING HOME

A recent order of the war department releases 25,000 more of the border guards and among the boys that are coming home is the Second Regiment of Wisconsin, and this includes Company A of Marshfield and the Second Regiment band of that city. It is expected that the muster-out will occur at Port Sheridan, and it will probably be three weeks before the boys are released from duty. In view of the fact that the boys have been out of the summer, it is needless to say that the prospect of getting back home is a pleasant one.

THE PRINTER KICKS

Sir Samuel Simms saw sweet Sarah Samson swimming. Suddenly she seemed sinking. Sir Samuel stood stunned, staring upward, spurning shingle. Sir Samuel swiftly swam Sarah-wards. Sir Samuel skillfully supported swooning Sarah. Swimming shoreward, Sir Samuel successfully succored Sarah. Seeming somewhat shaky, Sir Samuel sampled some spirits—special Scotch Sarah saw Sir Samuel's swimming spirit.

Sir Samuel saw Sarah's sweetness. Sir Samuel soon sought Sarah. Striding slowly, Sarah sighed softly. Sir Samuel seemed speechless. Sir Samuel seemed speechless. Sir Samuel seemed speechless. Sir Samuel seemed speechless.

"Say 'Sam,' Sarah," said Sir Samuel. "Sam," smiling shyly, softly said, "Sam." "Sarah—Sally, stammered. "Samuel," "Sweet Sarah—sweet heart," Sarah solemnly surrendered. (Printer's remark: "Please stop this; we are short of ecccs.")

INSTALLATION AND BANQUET

The members of the Equitable and Fraternal Union held an installation and banquet at their hall on Thursday evening, Supreme President Williams of Neenah presided. The following officers were installed:

J. L. Reinhardt, president.

Mr. Albert Kluge, vice president.

Ed. Bodette, secretary.

Bert King, treasurer.

Mrs. Fred Mosher, advisor.

R. A. Jones, warden.

Mrs. J. W. Kirkland, inside guard.

There was a banquet served during the evening and after the business meeting several hours were spent in dancing, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

Why Thunder Follows Lightning

When electricity is confined between two clouds and becomes cramped for room it "flashes" and we hear the "thunder." The heat generated by the electricity really causes violent contractions of the air—the noise of which is thunder. As light waves move more rapidly than sound waves we see the "flash" before we hear the reverberation. That also applies to gunfire.

RUDOLPH

Mrs. Spalenka, son Frank and daughter Emily of Stevens Point, visited at the A. J. Kulajya and John Wilkins' homes several days the past week. They returned home Friday morning.

Wm. Grunewold departed Friday night for Watertown to attend the funeral of an uncle.

The Sawane Lumber Co. unloaded a car load of flooring the latter part of the week.

Mrs. Charlie Brys, Sr. underwent an operation for gall stones in the hospital at Marshfield Monday night. Glenn Bennett was a week-end visitor at the Frank Parks home.

Will Knapp returned from Oshkosh where he accompanied the remains of his brother-in-law for burial. He will leave in a few days for St. Paul, Minnesota.

The Missionary meeting met at the home of Mrs. Geo. Powell last Saturday. So many are suffering from colds that there were not so many out as the fine day deserved. Mrs. John Tjekema took a party of twelve in her sleigh, and the ride was most delightful.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith are now living in their new house, having moved in last week.

Eddie Cleve was in Sherry a few days last week, leaving for Milwaukee on Monday.

George Weatherly went to Wausau for the rest of the winter, but was called home by the illness of his wife. Their daughter, Mrs. Bert Gates, has also been ill.

VANDRIESEN

We have been having very cold weather in these parts. Old Jack Frost has certainly been out among them this winter.

Mrs. Martin Carlson has returned from Chicago where she went to visit her husband and to spend the holidays.

Little Archie Phelps is getting some better at this writing, after a severe attack of the whooping cough.

Mrs. Duck is gaining slowly from her recent illness. We will be glad to see her out and around again.

Sunday was like the days we have read about. It was a regular blizzard. One could hardly look out of doors. If you did you were sorry. The wind blew and the snow came thickly all day and night.

The men of these parts are out breaking roads to help the mail men. They have had some hard trips this winter.

Mr. Jero bought a horse from Wm. Meglin of Grand Rapids.

PLEYER ROAD

Miss Ida Walter is spending a week at Birton with her sister, Mrs. Harry Gilman.

J. Belcamper left Monday for the southern part of the state on business.

Chas. Kluge, agent for the Grand Union Tea Co. of Grand Rapids, made his trip thru here Tuesday.

Everybody was busy watching the snow going west Sunday, and how they can sit and watch it going east.

Edward Miller, who is visiting his sister, Mrs. John Walter, spent a few days with his niece, Mrs. Harry Gilman, at Birton.

KELNER

The Lord's Supper will be celebrated in connection with the preaching service next Sunday.

Nettie, Sadie and Clayton Worden spent Sunday and Monday at the J. Worden home at Bancroft.

Mr. Anderson who has been visiting Mrs. N. Anderson, returned to his home in Illinois last week.

Elmer Hjerstedt of Grand Rapids is visiting home folks here.

C. Kennicutt of Chicago is visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Kennicutt.

Miss Edith Zimmerman is sewing at the A. Busch home.

DO YOU WANT

A cheap and efficient method of lighting your home by electricity?

A system that can be started up and operated by any member of the family, even one of the children?

To avoid the trouble incident to caring for kerosene lamps, lanterns and such contrivances?

To avoid getting up by lamplight and doing the chores and having to fumble about in the dark?

If you can appreciate the advantage there would be in avoiding these inconveniences, you would also appreciate the value of a DELCO-LIGHT.

Let us demonstrate the Delco-Light to you. It will cost you nothing and you may find just what you have been looking for.

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SHERRY

Miss Edna Becker has returned to Sherry. She had a delightful visit in Chicago, but was glad to get back home once more.

Will Christopherson has been sick for the past five days, and is still confined to his bed.

Ruth Parks and Esther Zerneke have both been ill, and unable to attend school. Herbert Zerneke is now having the grippe.

R. O. Evans has been seriously ill for some time, and was taken to the hospital at Marshfield Monday night. Glenn Bennett was a week-end visitor at the Frank Parks home.

Will Knapp returned from Oshkosh where he accompanied the remains of his brother-in-law for burial. He will leave in a few days for St. Paul, Minnesota.

The Missionary meeting met at the home of Mrs. Geo. Powell last Saturday. So many are suffering from colds that there were not so many out as the fine day deserved. Mrs. John Tjekema took a party of twelve in her sleigh, and the ride was most delightful.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith are now living in their new house, having moved in last week.

Eddie Cleve was in Sherry a few days last week, leaving for Milwaukee on Monday.

George Weatherly went to Wausau for the rest of the winter, but was called home by the illness of his wife. Their daughter, Mrs. Bert Gates, has also been ill.

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